

D-133

Choose the word that means the same as the underlined words.

1. Radio announcer

receives gives withholds
information information information

2. clothing made of material

fabric apparel attire

3. ate bonbons

fruit nuts candy

4. threatened with a saber

curved sword pistol knife

5. chauffeur opened the door

announcer driver carpenter

6. childhood disease

illness apparel health

7. Western Union messenger

announcer carpenter one who
carries messages

8. skilled carpenter

doctor wood- plumber
worker

1. The ostrich is a _____.

- small bird
- giraffe
- large bird

2. The word conspicuous means _____.

- easily seen
- not noticed
- hidden

3. Some birds have (changing colors) feathers.

- iridescent
- sufficient
- soft

4. To be exact is to be _____.

- reckless
- careless
- precise

5. A copy is called a _____.

- replica
- cat
- precise

1. Find the word that means "able to hold or grab."

- unusual
- prehensile
- precise

2. Find the word that means the same as "easily seen."

- concealed
- hidden
- obvious

3. Some animals store extra food so they will have a (enough) amount to eat.

- sufficient
- starve
- little

4. Sometimes you can't (see the difference) between an animal and his home.

- obvious
- distinguish
- camouflage

5. The algae are _____.

- animals
- coral
- plants

1. They found a (made by nature) lake.

natural man-made shallow

2. He knew the Indian was his enemy.

friend foe classmate

3. He decided to practice with his gun.

knife spear rifle

4. Karen doesn't act proud about her grades.

boast forget keep quiet

5. John is not vain about his ability.

modest noisy boastful

6. He wants a college training.

education teacher book

7. Jerry was taken prisoner by the enemy.

home captive

D-303

W 5

1. The hole in the ground was dark.

dirt cave room

2. We wanted to put together a club.

form tear up fight

3. The sugar became liquid in the water.

dissolved sank

4. He won the race without trying hard.

boastfully easily with difficulty

5. There was a (break without separating) in
the wall.

window hole crack

6. The ice was shining brightly in the sun.

dull brilliant ugly

7. The soldiers marched in a (certain form
or shape).

mess swamp formation

8. The pillars on the porch are very tall.

columns bushes watchdogs

9. There are many farms in this part of the
country. field section

1. His attire was old and ragged.

house clothing suitcase

2. The floating platform broke apart in the storm.

airplane canoe raft

3. The freight was moved by truck.

stored transported ruined

4. She was not mixed-up by the large city.

confused frightened excited

5. A brisk breeze was blowing.

hot salty lively

6. Mother baked the (soft dough in small shapes) in the oven.

biscuits potatoes roast

7. He was not injured in the fire.

afraid lost hurt

8. The (place he was going) was Spain.

place of origin port of entry destination

9. _____ is a kind of cloth.

Paper Plastic Linen

1. Linen is a woven fabric.
plastic textile type of nylon

2. If you leave the water running, the sink will
run over the top.

leak drain out overflow

3. It was a (an) perilous voyage.
uneventful dangerous quiet

4. That was not a very humorous remark.
funny typical appropriate

5. The mansion was old and stately.
moth-eaten dignified moss-covered

6. The runner was worn out.
not tired discouraged exhausted

7. We all have special natural abilities.
talents problems failures

8. He used a ruler to find the measurement.
book size room

1. They fear bad spirits.

 nice evil good

2. They believe the witch doctor can talk with
the spirits.

 communicate live

3. The worship of magic has become a system
of faith.

 religion lesson

4. They have secret ceremonies.

 beautiful mysterious

5. They fear the power of the magician.

 admire like dread

6. The accident was a (bad luck).

 good thing misfortune charm

7. Their (what will happen in the future)

depends on the magician.

 dinner carnival fate

8. The gypsy looked into her clear glass ball.

 crystal pretty marble

D-311

W 9

1. She spoke politely.
frequently courteously readily

2. Frequently we drive to my aunt's house.
Often Rarely Sometimes

3. Repairing a radio is too involved for me.
simple expensive complicated

4. I'll go without delay.
hesitation discussion

5. What method of doing things did he follow?
inspection discussion procedure

6. The damage is minor.
severe less important costly

7. The award was not looked for.
disliked expected unexpected

8. Don't make an error.
a mistake a correction an inspection

D-312

W 10

1. There are many interesting water animals.

land marine air

2. You must go to the ocean ____ to find them.

depths surface beaches

3. Men have invented many ____ to help them

work.

devices animals houses

4. We want to ____ the air and make it clean.

pollute purify smoke

 5. The frame of the ship was damaged.

sail mast hull

6. Air ____ when it gets warm.

contracts expands

7. ____ is a gas found in the air.

Nitrogen Glue

8. Our astronauts are ____ men.

courageous cowardly

D-313

W 11

1 Our school has things to do in the summer.

classes activities sports

2. They bought some things made long ago.

land bricks antiques

3. Did she think well of your report?

approve dislike grade

4. Is that house occupied?

vacant lived in empty

5. She's a(an) person appointed to act forothers.

attendant representative assistant

6. Is that coat real fur?

fake artificial genuine

7. He is without correct change.

has lacks possesses

8. The meaning of that word is not clear.

definition synonym antonym

D-317

W 12

1. Jerry plans to become a doctor of medicine.

musician physician teacher

 2. The biology class wrote their (what they
saw) in notebooks.

notes observations opinions

 3. We have to study numbers in school.

history English mathematics

4. Bless is the opposite of _____.

fear curse blast

 5. The army had many (acts of winning).

conquests emperors losses

 6. We need to study their writings to learn
about these people.

trees literature democracy

 7. Homer made up the Odyssey.

broke up played composed

 8. The Greek civilization has (been living) for
a long time.

been gone declined existed

D-319
1. The plan is plainly not true.urgent absurd typical
 2. Society strongly disapproves of childbeating.
judges condemns approves of
 3. The period of silence was brief.long urgent short
 4. Have you read the end of the story?conclusion complaint conference
 5. He criticized the plan.disapproved approved
 6. He is extremely interested in the result.urgently intensely
 7. Sometimes the day seems endless.without end representative short

8. Anxiety is a _____ feeling.

happy worried pleased

1. Ink is put on type to make a(an) mark or print.

impression hole square

2. The roast was sliced into individual pieces.

several single many

3. Certain cars are for exhibition only.

use driving display

4. Twins often, but not always, resemble each other.

look unlike like look like

5. There was an inscription on the stone.

writing grass dirt

6. The speaker gave emphasis to his words.

no thought special force reason

7. Put each nail in the appropriate bin.

suitable smallest closest

D-321

W 15

1. John is always careful to check his exactness in class.

accuracy patience composition

2. Industry is one of the larger types of businesses.

major smaller minor

3. They want to find the beginning of the stream.

origin foot bank

4. There is a huge piece of gray rock in the river.

granite deposit sand

5. _____ is an oily liquid used to make gasoline.

Petroleum Water Granite

6. The examination of the ocean floor is interesting.

exploration fishes water

7. A cave is a large hole in the ground.

rock cavity plant

1. The doctor treated Joe's hurts.

injuries lessons teacher

2. A marsh is a damp place.

deserted moist dry

3. The army will _____ the enemy's camp.

forget evade invade

4. Mother's tiredness led to her illness.

fatigue ability energy

5. The accident was not a deadly one.

fatal harmless good

6. Judy was _____ to measles.

opposed exposed

7. You can catch measles by _____

someone who has them.

contacting preventing avoiding

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W

1

1. A noun is the name of a person, place, or thing. Announcer is a noun describing a person or thing that gives information. Say "announcer." How many syllables does it have? (2) (3) (4)



2. "The radio announcer read the news." Does announcer in this sentence name a person or thing? (person) (thing)

3. Read this sentence. "The announcer was giving the flight arrivals and departures." Does an announcer receive information or give information? (receive information) (give information)

4. Apparel is a noun meaning clothing or dress. Is the noun apparel the name of a person or thing? (person) (thing)



5. "Does this store sell women's apparel?" Does apparel mean the same as clothing? (yes) (no)

6. Read this sentence. "This store specializes in men's clothes." Which means the same as the underlined word? (sports) (apparel)



7. The noun, bonbon, is a type of candy, soft and usually in a fancy shape. B-O-N is the French word for good. Would bon-bon mean good-good in French? (yes) (no)

8. "He gave her a big box of bonbons." Did he give her candy? (yes) (no)

9. Which is a picture of a bonbon?



10. The noun, carpenter, is the name for a person who builds with wood. Is a carpenter a person, place, or thing? (person) (place) (thing)

11. "The carpenter is building me a cabinet." What is the cabinet made of? (metal) (wood) (plastic)

12. Read this sentence. "The old man was a cabinet-maker." Would this man be called a carpenter? (yes) (no)

W

13. The noun, chauffeur, is the name for a person whose job is driving a car for someone else. It comes from the French language and can be pronounced either shō'fér or shō fér'. Say chauffeur. How many syllables does it have? (1) (2) (3)

14. "The President is driven by a chauffeur." Which person drives other people's cars for a living? (President) (chauffeur)

15. Read this sentence. "Rich people often employ someone to drive their car." Which means the same as the underlined words? (announcer) (chauffeur) (carpenter)

16. The noun, censor, names a person who examines and sometimes alters books, plays, or movies according to a set of standards. Is censor the name of a person, place or thing? (person) (place) (thing)

17. "The censor approved the movies before they were released." Did he use a set of standards? (yes) (no)

18. "He took out part of the play because he thought it was too obscene." Who would have this job? (carpenter) (censor)

19. The noun, defendant, is the name of a person accused or sued in a law court. Is defendant a legal term? (yes) (no)

20. "The defendant was accused of theft." Would he be defended in a court of law? (yes) (no)

21. "The Judge fined Mr. Brown \$20.00 for speeding." Who was the defendant? (Judge) (Mr. Brown)

22. The noun, disease, is a sickness or illness of any living thing. Does disease name a person, place or thing? (person) (place) (thing)

23. Are measles and mumps two childhood diseases? (yes) (no)

24. "Some illnesses can be prevented by vaccination." Which word means the same as the underlined word in the sentence? (apparel) (diseases) (health)

25. The noun, fabric, is the name for any woven or knitted material. Is fabric used to make apparel? (yes) (no)

26. "Clothes are made of different fabrics." Which of these would be a fabric? (leather) (wood) (cotton)

27. The noun, messenger, is the name for a person who carries messages or goes on errands. Would a messenger deliver a telegram? (yes) (no)

28. The noun, messenger, can also mean a sign that something is coming. "Dawn is the messenger of the day." In this sentence is messenger a person, place, or thing? (person) (place) (thing)

29. The Senator's page brought him a message. Which means the same as the underlined word in this sentence? (messenger) (announcer)

30. The noun, saber, is the name of a heavy curved sword with a sharp edge. Would it be used by the cavalry? (yes) (no)

31. "A curved sword was hung above the fireplace." Which means the same as the underlined words in this sentence? (trophy) (saber) (coat of arms)

32. The noun, octogenarian, is the name of a person who is in his eighties. Say octogenarian. How many syllables does it have? (6) (7) (8)

33. Octo is the Greek word for eight.

An octagon is an eight-sided figure.

Which sign is in the form of an octagon?



34. "My uncle is 83 years old." Is he an octogenarian? (yes) (no)

35: "My rich aunt has Giles drive her to the theater." Giles is which of these? (messenger) (chauffeur) (carpenter)

36. "The play was judged by Mr. Thomas and given a good rating." What is Mr. Thomas? (defendant) (messenger) (censor)

37. Read this sentence, then decide what Mr. Smith's job is. "She heard about the play from Doug Smith who reads the theater news for a radio station." (announcer) (carpenter) (defendant)

38. "The actors wore clothing from the gay nineties." Which means the same as the underlined word? (fabric) (apparel)

39. Read this sentence. "The clothes were made of material typical of the period." Which means the same as the underlined word? (fabric) (apparel) (attire)

40. Read this first sentence. "One actor was an octogenarian." Now complete the following sentence. "He was in his _____. " (seventies) (eighties) (nineties)

41. "The leading lady ate bonbons all through the second act." What did she eat? (fruit) (nuts) (candy)

42. "The major threatened his enemy with a curved sword." Which means the same as the underlined words in this sentence? (saber) (pistol) (knife)

43. "He filed charges against the Major for attack with a deadly weapon." Who was the defendant? (judge) (lawyer) (major)

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W

2

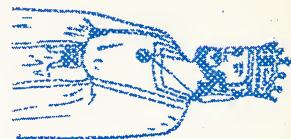
W
O
O
I
E
D
I
L
I
G
I
B

1. This is your Vocabulary lesson.

2. The first word is camouflage. Many wild animals use a camouflage to protect themselves from their enemies. Which word means the same as camouflage? (hiding place) (protective disguise)

3. In the winter rabbits grow white fur that blends with the snow. The fur is a protective disguise. What is it called? (blend) (camouflage) (hiding place)

4. The African veldt is open grassy countryside in South Africa. It has some bushes but no trees. Which of these would be a picture of the veldt?



5. Here are two different ways to spell veldt. "v-e-l-d-t or v-e-l-d". Either way is correct, but the first spelling is a little more common. Find the word at the bottom that is the correct meaning for veldt. (open countryside) (forest) (mountains)

6. No matter which of the two ways you spell it, the pronunciation remains the same. It is pronounced velt. Choose the continent where you would find a veldt. (Australia) (Africa) (Asia)



7. An ostrich is a large bird that lives in Africa. It can't fly, because it is too large and its wings are too small, but it can run very swiftly. Choose the right spelling and pronunciation for ostrich. (ostridge, os trich') (ostrich, os'tridg) (ostrich, os'trich)

8. What is an ostrich? (bird) (fish) (horse)

9. Which of these birds can't fly? (robin) (sparrow) (ostrich)

10. A cheetah is a large cat, much like a leopard, that lives in Africa. The cheetah is the world champion for running short distances. He has spots, which make a very good camouflage as he lies in the bushes waiting for his prey. How does the

W

cheetah catch his dinner? (sleeping) (sneaking) (running)

11. Which of these is a large cat? (ostrich) (cheetah) (veldt)

12. Many animals depend on speed to survive. Survive means to continue to live. Is this sentence true or false? "Animals that are easily seen usually have a harder time surviving." (true) (false)

13. Which means the same as the underlined words? "Many animals depend on speed to continue to live." (survive) (escape) (change)

14. Most animals try to avoid being too conspicuous to their enemies. Conspicuous means easily seen or obvious. What is another word that means the same as conspicuous? (hidden) (covered) (easily seen)

15. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "Most animals that have no protective disguise are very _____. " (conspicuous) (camouflage) (hide)

16. Some birds have iridescent feathers. Iridescent means changing colors according to position, or having colors like the rainbow.

17. Which of these words means changing colors according to position? (camouflage) (iridescent) (pretty)

18. Animals fascinate most people. Fascinate means to attract very strongly, or hold interest. Does fascinate mean holding interest in this sentence? "Birds fascinate John." (yes) (no)

19. Is fascinate used correctly in this sentence? "John doesn't fascinate with birds." (yes) (no)

20. Many animals maintain a very well kept home. Maintain means to keep, or to keep up something. Which of the following words means the same as maintain? (keep up) (let down)

21. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "We should try to _____ our property." (let down) (maintain) (survive)

22. Animals change their form through a process called evolution. Evolution means the process of growth or change. It takes place over many years, sometimes even thousands of years. Which word means the same as evolution? (ignore) (immoveable) (growth or change)

23. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "Animals have adjusted through a process called _____. " (revolution) (evolution) (survival)

24. Some animals try to become a replica of some larger or more dangerous animal as a means of protection. A replica is a copy of something else, so the two things would look alike. If one picture is a replica of the other, would they be alike or different? (alike) (different)

25. Which word means the same as the underlined word in the sentence? "The walking leaf is an insect that is an exact copy of a leaf." (different) (replica) (fascinate)

26. The walking leaf is a precise copy of a real leaf. Precise means exact or accurate. Does the underlined word in this sentence mean precise? "It is important to be exact." (yes) (no)

27. Complete this sentence with the word that means exact. "He wanted his work to be exact." (perform) (precise) (fame)

28. Which of these words means to disguise? (camouflage) (obvious) (protective)

29. What is the open countryside found in South Africa called? (plains) (jungle) (veldt)

30. Choose the word that is the name of a large bird that runs with great speed, but can't fly. (pelican) (ostrich) (parrot)

31. Which of these names a large African cat that can run very fast? (bobcat) (ocelot) (cheetah)

32. Find the word that means "to continue to live". (die) (survive) (camouflage)

33. Which of these means the same as to be easily seen? (conspicuous) (continue) (camouflaged)

34. Find the word meaning to change colors according to position. (bright) (iridescent) (hues)

35. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "Animals attract or interest many people." (fascinate) (ignore) (sell)

36. Find the word to complete this sentence. "Most animals keep up the safety of their family very well." (destroy) (maintain) (ignore)

37. Which means the same as the underlined words in this sentence? "Animals develop new ways of protecting themselves through change or growth." (evolution) (shrinking) (running)

38. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "A copy of something is called a _____. " (replica) (fascinate) (survival)

39. What word means something exact or carefully done? (maintain) (precise) (precious)

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert series

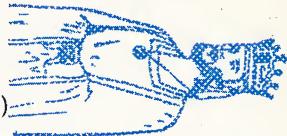
W

3

1. The algae are a type of plant. They can be very small or large, and grow on land or in the water. Some types of algae grow on rocks and look like moss. Seaweed is also a form of algae. Algae is an unusual word. When it is spelled a-l-g-a, it means one plant, or one type of plant. It is pronounced Al-guh. When it is spelled a-l-g-a-e, it means many plants, or many types of plants. Which word means one plant? (alga) (algae)



2. Complete this sentence. "Seaweed is a form of ____." (moss) (algae) (land)



3. Most monkeys have a prehensile tail. Prehensile means adapted for grabbing or holding. A monkey uses his prehensile tail when he climbs a tree, as an extra hand. Which of these words means the same as "able to hold or grab?" (unusual) (wrap) (prehensile)

4. Which of these animals has a prehensile tail? (monkey) (horse)

5. Some animals have no camouflage and are very obvious in the open fields. Obvious, like conspicuous, means easily seen. Complete this sentence. "A herd of buffalo can be _____ on the plains." (easily seen) (invisible)



6. Which of these words would complete the sentence or would both of them work? "Some animals have no camouflage and are very ____." (obvious) (conspicuous)

7. It is sometimes impossible to detect an insect on a branch. Detect means to find or discover. Complete this sentence. "Animals that have a good camouflage are not easy to detect." (hide) (cover) (detect)

8. Which word means the same as detect? (easily seen) (discover) (precise)

9. Many animals die because they don't have sufficient protection. Sufficient means enough or as much as needed. Which word means the same as sufficient? (many) (protection) (enough)

10. What word completes this sentence? "In the winter, an animal has a harder time finding enough food." (sufficient) (obvious) (distinguish)

W

11. Other animals are careful to insure their survival by storing their food. Insure means to protect or make safe. Which word means the same as insure? (sufficient) (protect) (hide)

12. Complete this sentence with a word meaning protect or make safe. "Many animals take precautions to _____ their survival." (insure) (detect) (precise)

13. Many animals take the precaution of hiding their homes. Precaution is a blend of the prefix "pre" and the word "caution." "Pre" means before, and "caution" means being very careful, or a taking care of in order to be safe. Complete this sentence. "Some small animals build their homes under the ground as a _____ against enemies." (hiding place) (help) (precaution)

14. Which word means to be careful or take care of before hand? (help) (precaution) (caution)

15. Sometimes you can't distinguish an animal from his surroundings. Distinguish means to tell apart, or to see the difference in two or more different things. "I can't tell the difference between the twins." Do the underlined words in the sentence mean the same as distinguish? (yes) (no)

16. Read this sentence and complete it. "Sometimes you can't _____ a bird from its nest." (uncover) (cover up) (distinguish)

17. Encounter means an unexpected meeting. If you went shopping and met a friend without planning to, it would be an encounter. What do the underlined words in this sentence mean? "I unexpectedly met an old friend." (survived) (encountered) (disguised)

18. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "I had an (unexpected meeting) with a big dog." (encounter) (escape) (fight)

19. At times, animals encrust themselves with mud and go to sleep for the winter. Encrust means to cover with a hard coating or crust. Choose the word that means the same as the underlined words in this sentence. "Animals sometimes cover themselves with a hard coating." (encounter) (uncover) (encrust)

20. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "Some insects _____ themselves during certain periods of their development." (uncover) (encrust) (open)

21. What kind of plant is this?
(tree) (coral) (algae)

22. What kind of tail does a monkey have? (prehistoric) (prehensile) (problem)



23. What word means "easily seen?" (obvious) (oblivious) (hidden)

24. Which word means to find or discover? (defect) (detect)

25. Find the word that means "enough". (solvent) (sufficient) (several)

26. Which word means "to protect or to make safe?" (insure) (injure) (find)

27. What means "to take care of beforehand?" (precaution) (careful) (ignore)

28. Find the word that completes this sentence. "Joe couldn't tell apart - see difference between the twins." (see) (distinguish) (talk)

29. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "I had an unexpected meeting with John yesterday." (encounter) (exact) (argument)

30. Find the word that completes this sentence. "Some frogs _____ themselves with mud during the winter." (uncover) (encrust)

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W

4

W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W
W

1. Daniel Boone was one of the most famous pioneers of early America. He explored the unknown forests and fertile meadows of Kentucky, and brought many settlers to live there.



2. Daniel Boone was a famous pioneer. A pioneer is a person who goes first or leads the way; also, a person who settles on land not occupied before. Are our astronauts pioneers in space? (yes) (no)

3. What word can be used in this sentence that means "people who settled new lands"? "The settlers went west in wagon trains." (Indians) (ranchers) (pioneers)



4. The land was fertile. Fertile means able to bear or produce crops easily. Which of these is more fertile? (garden) (rocky hill)



5. Find a word that will complete this sentence correctly. "The land on my father's farm is able to produce crops." (dead) (fertile) (dry)

6. The meadows were used for cattle. A meadow is a piece of grassy land. Which of these is like a meadow? (pasture) (desert)



7. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "The sheep are in the grassy land." (garden) (rocks) (meadow)

8. He was a natural leader and the settlers learned to depend on his wisdom. He didn't like to kill, but he was not a coward, and he was a deadly foe with his favorite rifle, Tick-Licker, when it was necessary to fight. Still, he never boasted and was very modest when anyone asked about his shooting.

W

9. Daniel Boone was a natural leader. Natural means something produced by nature, or the nature or ability one is born with. "Daniel Boone was a natural leader." Was he born a leader, or did he learn how? (born with ability) (learned how)

10. Complete this sentence with a word meaning the "nature bees are born with." "It is _____ for bees to make honey." (unnatural) (silly) (natural)

11. Daniel Boone wasn't a coward. A coward is a person who is afraid or lacks courage: one who runs from danger. Was Daniel Boone afraid? (yes) (no)

12. Find a word that will complete this sentence correctly. "A pioneer couldn't be a person who is afraid." (hero) (coward) (cowboy)

13. He was a deadly shot. Deadly means to cause death or to be dead -- without life. Could Daniel Boone cause death when it was necessary? (yes) (no)

14. Find a word for this sentence that means "able to cause death." "Some snakes are able to cause death." (alive) (deadly) (nice)

15. The attacking Indians were his foe. Foe means enemy. What is the opposite of foe? (friend) (Indian) (deadly)

16. Which word can you use in this sentence? "The bear was a dangerous enemy." (friend) (foe)

17. Daniel Boone called his rifle Tick-Licker. A rifle is a type of gun. It has grooves in the barrel which spin or twist the bullet as it is shot. Which of these is another type of gun? (pistol) (spear) (crossbow)

18. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "The settlers depended on their guns." (forts) (rifles) (Indians)

19. He didn't like to boast. To boast means to speak too well or to be too proud of yourself or what you can do. Was Daniel Boone too proud of himself? (yes) (no)

20. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "He didn't act too proud about killing Indians." (boast) (mind) (feel bad)

21. He was very modest. Modest means not vain or boastful; humble. Which is the opposite of modest? (quiet) (shy) (boastful)

22. Find a word that means humble and complete this sentence. "They were humble about their success." (vain) (modest) (boasting)

22. Gloomy also means sad or unhappy. Which meaning is best for this sentence? "We were all gloomy when we lost the game." (dark) (sad)

23. Water seeps through the soft rocks in the cave. Seep means to leak or trickle - to fall or flow in drops. Which doesn't mean the same as seep? (pour) (trickle) (drip)

24. Which can be used in this sentence in place of the underlined word? "The water leaked through the crack in the glass." (flooded) (seeped)

25. The water comes through cracks in the walls. To crack means to break without separating into pieces. If you dropped a cup and cracked it, would it fall into several pieces or stay in one piece? (fall into several pieces) (stay in one piece)

26. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "She had to get another glass because that one was _____. " (cracked) (fine) (torn up)

27. The drops of water were brilliant in the light. Brilliant means splendid, shining brightly. Which of these does not mean brilliant? (splendid) (sparkling) (dull)

28. Find a word meaning "shining brightly", and complete this sentence. "The dew drops were shining brightly in the sunshine." (brilliant) (ugly) (dark)

29. The gold glittered in the light. Glitter means to shine brightly, or to sparkle. Which word means the same as glitter? (brilliant) (dark) (dull)

30. Find a word meaning "sparkled" and complete this sentence. "The jewels sparkled in the sunlight." (fell) (glittered)

31. You can see interesting rock formations in caves. A formation is the way in which something is formed, shaped or arranged. Sometimes jet airplanes fly in formation. Does this mean they fly in a certain position? (yes) (no)

32. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "shapes or forms." "We saw some strange cloud shapes or forms." (lights) (formations) (flying)

33. The stalactites look like big icicles. An icicle is a pointed hanging stick of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water. Would an icicle be cold or hot?
(cold) (hot)

34. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "There were _____ hanging from the roof last winter." (dead leaves) (snowballs) (icicles)

35. There are two pillars on our front porch. A pillar is a slender upright support, usually made of stone, wood or metal - a column. Which of these is like a pillar?
(porch) (door) (pole)

36. Which of these words will complete this sentence, or will either word do?
"The rocks formed huge _____ at the cave entrance." (columns) (pillars) (either)

37. Before men began to build houses, they sometimes used a section of a cave to live in. They built fires for warmth and to cook their food, and painted pictures of strange animals on the cave walls. These men were called cave-dwellers. Now, scientists study these caves to find how these cave-men lived.

38. They used sections of a cave to live in. A section is a part or division. Which of these does not mean the same as section? (part) (portion) (whole)

39. Complete this sentence with a word meaning the same as part. "Joe gave me a part of his orange." (section) (peel) (seed)

40. They built fires for warmth. Warmth means being warm or a warm feeling. What is the opposite of warmth? (cold) (comfortable)

41. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "They wanted to be close to the _____ of the fire." (bricks) (warmth) (cold)

42. Complete this sentence with a word meaning the same as ground. "The ground was cold under the snow." (fox) (earth) (tree)

43. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "things except those made by man." " causes trees to grow." (Nature) (Wind) (Man)

44. Find a word that means the same as the underlined word in this sentence. "He asked to be allowed to go in the room." (run from) (leave) (enter)

45. Find a word that means "able to produce crops easily" and complete this sentence. "They farmed the land for food." (bad) (rocky) (fertile)

46. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "Tim didn't want to be a person who is afraid." (lizard) (coward) (fighter)

47. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "able to cause death." "That snake has a able to cause death poison." (deadly) (small) (harmless)

48. Find a word that means "the edge of settled country." (ocean) (street) (frontier)

49. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "There was no set of rules way of doing things." (schooled) (formal) (easy)

50. Find a word that means "having skill" and complete this sentence. "John is a having skill rider." (skillful) (terrible) (frightened)

51. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "The general led the beginning of the fight." (retreat) (troops) (attack)

52. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "They wanted to explore the ." (highway) (wilderness) (space)

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W

5



1. A cave or cavern is a hole in the earth, caused by nature, that is large enough for a person to enter. Most caves are formed from a type of rock that contains lime. The limestone dissolves easily in water and is carried away, leaving passages and rooms carved from the rock.

2. The boys found a cave in the mountains. A cave is a hollow space or hole under the ground. Which of these would you find in a cave? (sunlight) (trees) (rocks)

3. What word can you use here that means "a hole in the ground"? "I saw some paintings in the hole in the ground." (cave) (meadow) (museum)

4. The earth was wet after the rainstorm. Earth means the ground; also, the planet earth or the world. Which meaning of earth is best for this sentence? "Our spacemen can see the earth from the moon." (the world) (piece of ground)



5. Which word can you use for the underlined word in this sentence? "A cave is a hole in the ground." (sky) (earth) (trees)



6. Nature causes trees to grow. Nature is all things except those made by man. Which of these is made or caused by nature? (factory) (city) (forest)

7. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "Our science class went to the woods to study things not made by man." (nature) (buildings) (highways)



8. The cave is large enough to enter. To enter is to go or come in. What is the opposite of enter? (come) (leave) (expect)

9. Which of these can you use in place of the underlined words in this sentence? "He went in the school unwillingly." (entered) (left) (ran from)



10. Many caves are formed by water. Form means to shape or make. Does form mean to tear apart or put together? (tear apart) (put together)

11. What word can you use in place of "make" in this sentence? "Many drops of water together make a pool." (splash) (form) (rain)

W

12. There is usually lime in the rocks of a cave wall. Lime is a white substance obtained by burning limestone, shells and bones. It is sometimes used as fertilizer to improve soil. Where does lime come from? (the earth) (factory)

13. Lime is also the name of a small juicy green fruit much like a lemon, used for flavoring foods. Which meaning of lime fits best in this sentence? "He put lime into his glass of tea." (white substance found in limestone) (small, juicy green fruit)

14. Salt dissolves quickly in water. Dissolve means to make or become liquid or fluid, especially by being put into a liquid. Which of these would dissolve? (sugar) (concrete) (wood)

15. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "to become liquid." "The limestone becomes liquid quickly in water." (hardens) (dissolves) (bakes)

16. He walked down the hill easily. Easily means without trying hard, with little effort. Which word does not mean the same as easily? (easy) (difficult)

17. Which of these can you use in place of the underlined words? "He finished the test without trying hard." (slowly) (easily) (last)

18. Some caves have many passages. A passage is a hallway, or other means of passing; a way through. Which of these is a passage? (hallway) (room) (meadow)

19. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "He stopped at his locker in the hallway." (schoolroom) (passage)

20. Most caves are dark, gloomy places where water seeps through cracks in the walls. However, a ray of light will show walls of rocks with brilliant colors and the water makes the walls glitter in the light. Many caves have strange and beautiful formations. Some have icicle-shaped stalactites that hang from the ceiling, and pillars called stalagmites that rise from the floor. Sometimes these icicles and pillars meet in the center and become giant columns of stone.

21. Most caves are gloomy. Gloomy means very dark or dim, with little or no light. What is the opposite of gloomy? (dull) (bright) (heavy)

22. Gloomy also means sad or unhappy. Which meaning is best for this sentence? "We were all gloomy when we lost the game." (dark) (sad)

23. Water seeps through the soft rocks in the cave. Seep means to leak or trickle - to fall or flow in drops. Which doesn't mean the same as seep? (pour) (trickle) (drip)

24. Which can be used in this sentence in place of the underlined word? "The water leaked through the crack in the glass." (flooded) (seeped)

25. The water comes through cracks in the walls. To crack means to break without separating into pieces. If you dropped a cup and cracked it, would it fall into several pieces or stay in one piece? (fall into several pieces) (stay in one piece)

26. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "She had to get another glass because that one was _____. " (cracked) (fine) (torn up)

27. The drops of water were brilliant in the light. Brilliant means splendid, shining brightly. Which of these does not mean brilliant? (splendid) (sparkling) (dull)

28. Find a word meaning "shining brightly", and complete this sentence. "The dew drops were shining brightly in the sunshine." (brilliant) (ugly) (dark)

29. The gold glittered in the light. Glitter means to shine brightly, or to sparkle. Which word means the same as glitter? (brilliant) (dark) (dull)

30. Find a word meaning "sparkled" and complete this sentence. "The jewels sparkled in the sunlight." (fell) (glittered)

31. You can see interesting rock formations in caves. A formation is the way in which something is formed, shaped or arranged. Sometimes jet airplanes fly in formation. Does this mean they fly in a certain position? (yes) (no)

32. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "shapes or forms." "We saw some strange cloud shapes or forms." (lights) (formations) (flying)

33. The stalactites look like big icicles. An icicle is a pointed hanging stick of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water. Would an icicle be cold or hot?
(cold) (hot)

34. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "There were _____ hanging from the roof last winter." (dead leaves) (snowballs) (icicles)

35. There are two pillars on our front porch. A pillar is a slender upright support, usually made of stone, wood or metal - a column. Which of these is like a pillar?
(porch) (door) (pole)

36. Which of these words will complete this sentence, or will either word do?
"The rocks formed huge _____ at the cave entrance." (columns) (pillars) (either)

37. Before men began to build houses, they sometimes used a section of a cave to live in. They built fires for warmth and to cook their food, and painted pictures of strange animals on the cave walls. These men were called cave-dwellers. Now, scientists study these caves to find how these cave-men lived.

38. They used sections of a cave to live in. A section is a part or division. Which of these does not mean the same as section? (part) (portion) (whole)

39. Complete this sentence with a word meaning the same as part. "Joe gave me a part of his orange." (section) (peel) (seed)

40. They built fires for warmth. Warmth means being warm or a warm feeling. What is the opposite of warmth? (cold) (comfortable)

41. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "They wanted to be close to the _____ of the fire." (bricks) (warmth) (cold)

42. Complete this sentence with a word meaning the same as ground. "The ground was cold under the snow." (fox) (earth) (tree)

43. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "things except those made by man." " causes trees to grow." (Nature) (Wind) (Man)

44. Find a word that means the same as the underlined word in this sentence. "He asked to be allowed to go in the room." (run from) (leave) (enter)

45. What word can you use in place of green fruits in this sentence? "We found some green fruits at the store." (limes) (potatoes) (fertilizer)

46. Complete this sentence with a word meaning hallways. "We decided to explore some hallways in the cave." (rocks) (passages) (lakes)

47. Find a word that means "dark" and complete this sentence. "It was a dark day." (bright) (gloomy)

48. What word can you use that means the same as "leaks"? "Water leaks through tiny holes in the wall." (seeps) (pours)

49. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "The Christmas lights on the snow." (burned) (glittered) (melted)

50. Find a word that means "a stick of ice", and complete this sentence. "The dripping water froze into sticks of ice." (icicles) (a snowman) (snowballs)

51. Which means the same as the underlined words? "We built a fire for a warm feeling." (chill) (warmth)

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY series

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

W

6



1. Consider means to think about in order to decide. We considered going by train but decided there wasn't time. Which of these means "consider" in this sentence? "We must consider all sides of the question." (ignore) (omit) (examine)

2. Fill in this blank with a word that means "think about". "They voted to _____ the proposal." (consider) (pass) (not accept)

3. Attire means clothing. His attire was correct for that kind of party. Which of these would be a type of attire? (picture) (suit) (umbrella)



4. Who would wear this kind of attire?
(football player) (band member)



5. The exit is over there. Exit means a way out. Which of these could serve as an exit? (floor) (wall) (window)



6. Which of these is a way out? (entrance) (exit) (example)

7. Huckleberry Finn and Jim floated down the river on a raft. A raft is logs or boards fastened together to make a floating platform. Choose a word that completes this sentence. "A raft _____ on top of the water." (floats) (hangs) (flows)

8. Choose a word that means a floating platform made of logs. "The _____ was tied to the dock near the bend in the stream." (ship) (boat) (raft)

9. Something that is well-known or important is said to be outstanding. The play was an outstanding success. Read this sentence and decide which word means the same as outstanding. "Einstein was an outstanding scientist of the twentieth century." (rich) (excellent) (ambitious)

10. Which means the opposite of outstanding? (unimportant) (well-known)

11. Transport means to carry something from one place to another. Cars are used to transport people. Which of these transports people? (tree) (desk) (airplane)

W

12. What does transport mean? (carry) (store) (leave)

13. The doctor prescribed a remedy for the child's fever. A remedy is a cure. "A remedy for a headache is _____. " (aspirin) (cough syrup)

14. Choose a word that means the same as "cure" in this sentence. "No one has yet discovered a cure for cancer." (shot) (virus) (remedy)

15. Confuse means mix up, throw into disorder. The unfamiliar streets confused him. Which meaning of confuse does this sentence illustrate? "Don't confuse those two words, even though they sound alike." (insure) (mix up) (explain)

16. Which word means throw into disorder? "There were so many different signs that we became _____. " (confused) (complained) (content)

17. A boulder is a large rock which has been rounded or worn by the action of water and weather. The field was full of boulders. Which of these would a boulder be made of? (sand) (dirt) (stone)

18. Fill in this blank with a word that means a large rock. "A _____ from the landslide blocked the road." (stick) (boulder) (tree)

19. There was a brisk spring wind. Brisk means quick and active. Which word also means brisk in this sentence? "The discussion of the problem was brisk and interesting." (lively) (slow) (windy)

20. Which of these is the best definition of brisk? (lively) (hard) (alarmed)

21. The air that surrounds the earth is called the atmosphere. The higher you go, the thinner the atmosphere is. The atmosphere is made of which of these? (solid) (liquid) (gas)

22. What does the atmosphere surround? (earth) (water) (sky)

23. We had biscuits for lunch. A biscuit is made of soft dough that is baked in small shapes. Is a biscuit a kind of bread? (yes) (no)

24. What is soft dough baked in small shapes called? (cake) (bread) (biscuit)

25. Something is costly if it is of great value, or costs a lot. The rare books were costly. Which of these means the same as costly? (unusual) (expensive) (rare)

26. Which means the opposite of costly in this sentence? "It wasn't as costly as we had expected." (expensive) (of great value) (cheap)

27. No one was injured in the explosion. Injure means to do damage to, or harm. Now fill in this blank with a word that means injure. "Three people were _____ in the accident." (hurt) (unharmed) (frightened)

28. Choose the word that means the opposite of injured. (did damage to) (unhurt) (harmed)

29. Suddenly the noise ceased. Cease means to stop. What would cause the radio to cease playing? (turning it on) (turning it off)

30. Choose a word that means stop for this sentence. "The magazine will _____ publication next month." (cease) (start) (begin)

31. Destination means the place to which a person or thing is going. Our destination was the top of the hill. What would be your destination if you were flying from New York to Chicago? (New York)(Chicago)

32. Which words mean the opposite of destination? (place he started from) (place he was going)

33. The report was definite and to-the-point. Definite means clear and precise. "She couldn't get a definite answer for her question." Which means the same in this sentence? (unclear) (not vague) (uncertain)

34. Fill in this blank with a word that means clear and precise. "No _____ reason for the action was given." (proper) (sincere) (definite)

35. Linen is a kind of cloth made from flax, a narrow, upright plant with small leaves. Tablecloths are often made of linen. In which group of things does linen belong? (wool, cotton) (wood, brick) (steel, cement)

36. What is the kind of cloth made from flax called? (burlap) (linen) (nylon)

37. A teacher instructs his pupils. Which of these would a music teacher instruct you in? (tennis) (swimming) (playing piano)

38. Which means the same as teach in this sentence? "She is going to teach next year in Baltimore." (instruct) (go to school) (be a pupil)

39. They became aware of a strange sound. Aware means knowing or realizing. Which word is the opposite of aware in this sentence? "He was suddenly aware of the danger." (unknowing) (conscious)

40. Which means knowing or realizing in this sentence? "We should be (knowing) of current events." (aware) (ignoring) (unaware)

41. Fill in this blank with a word that means "thought about in order to decide." "We _____ spending our vacation in Hawaii." (enjoyed) (disliked) (considered)

42. Choose a word that means a way out. "The store had an _____ in the back." (axle) (exit) (alcove)

43. Which means the same as outstanding? "She is an outstanding historian". (excellent) (poor) (acceptable)

44. What is another word for cure? "There is no cure for the common cold." (explanation) (remedy) (reason)

45. What is a boulder? (large rock) (small stone) (pebble)

46. Fill in this blank with a word that means "the air that surrounds the earth." "We must try not to pollute the _____. " (cities) (countryside) (atmosphere)

47. Which means the same as costly? "Traveling can be very costly". (expensive) (good for one) (interesting)

48. Choose a word that means stopped. "All at once he stopped talking." (started) (ceased) (began)

49. What is another word for definite? "There is no definite plan yet." (vague) (precise)

50. Choose a word that means to teach. "He will teach his class about the theory." (question) (quiz) (instruct)

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY series

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

W

7

C O P Y
C O P Y
C O P Y
C O P Y
C O P Y

1. Poisonous means containing poison or very harmful to life. That snake's bite is poisonous. Which means the opposite of poisonous? (harmless) (fatal) (dangerous)

2. Fill in this blank with a word that means containing poison. "That medicine is _____ if you take too much." (no good) (funny tasting) (poisonous)

3. Textile is a woven fabric. Cotton is a textile. Which of these is a textile? (leather) (wool) (wood)



4. Complete this sentence. "A textile is a _____ fabric." (cut) (pressed) (woven)

5. One type of textile is wool. Something that is made of wool is woolen. The sheep's wool keeps him warm. Which of these might be woolen? (coat) (book) (desk)



6. What does woolen mean in the following sentence? "Woolen means _____ wool." (like) (made of) (unlike)

7. The river overflowed its banks. Overflow means to flood or run over the top. Which means the opposite of overflow? (dry up) (flood) (rain on)

8. If a pitcher of iced tea overflows, does it run over or start to leak? (run over) (start to leak)

9. Geography is the study of the earth's surface. Mike has a geography class this semester. Which of these does he study about? (birds, insects) (words, dictionaries) (mountains, lakes)

10. Now complete this sentence. "Geography is the study of the earth's _____. " (atmosphere) (surface) (moon)

11. An inhabitant is a person or animal that lives in a place. She is an inhabitant of Paris. "A squirrel is an inhabitant of a _____. " (tree) (pond) (house)

W

12. Choose the correct word to fill this blank. "An inhabitant is a person or animal that _____ in a place." (visits) (lives)

13. Uncertain means not certain or doubtful. He sounded uncertain of his answer. What means the opposite of uncertain? (possibly) (sure) (unlikely)

14. Which means the same as uncertain in this sentence? "The result is very uncertain." (doubtful) (decided) (positive)

15. It was a perilous journey. Perilous means dangerous. Which of these is the most perilous? (taking a walk) (reading the paper) (landing on the moon)

16. Which means the same as perilous? (dangerous) (easy) (safe)

17. We had a pleasant conversation. Conversation means talk. With which of these could you have a conversation? (rock) (your best friend) (tree)

18. Choose the word that means talk in this sentence. "They had a long talk about the weather." (argument) (fight) (conversation)

19. Humorous means funny or amusing. That movie was humorous. Which means the opposite of humorous? (sad) (pleasant) (happy)

20. What word means the same as humorous in this sentence? "Mark Twain was a(n) humorous writer." (popular) (well-known) (amusing)

21. There was a throng of people watching the fire. A throng is a crowd. Which of these would be a throng? (one person) (three children) (100 people)

22. Choose the word that means crowd to complete this sentence. "A _____ gathered in front of the theatre." (throng) (few people) (4 or 5 people)

23. Attach means to fasten to. Mother attached a button to the coat. What did she use to attach the button? (needle and thread) (hammer and nails)

24. What word means fasten to in this sentence? "He _____ a worm to his fishhook." (dropped) (attached) (threw)

25. Rocky means full of rocks. The shore was rocky. Which of these is most likely to be rocky? (garden) (front yard) (mountain)

26. Choose the word that means full of rocks for this sentence. "The old road was _____ and full of ruts." (rocky) (smooth) (flat)

27. Stately means dignified or majestic. The stately procession moved down the

street. Is stately used correctly in this sentence? "The king was tall and stately."
(yes) (no)

28. What is the best definition of stately? (lately) (expensive) (dignified)

29. The passengers had to abandon the ship. Abandon means to leave a person, place, or thing without intending to return. Why would you abandon a building?
Because it was _____. (full) (on fire) (empty)

30. Complete this sentence. "Abandon means leave without intending to _____. "
(return) (forget) (explain)

31. Pete was exhausted from running so far. Exhausted means worn out or very tired. Which of these would make someone exhausted? (digging a ditch)
(looking at TV) (sitting in a chair)

32. Which words mean the same as exhausted in this sentence? "She was exhausted by her illness." (vigorous) (worn out, very tired) (full of energy)

33. A merchant is a person who buys and sells things. Jim's father is a textile merchant. Which of these is a merchant? (grocer) (secretary) (janitor)

34. What is someone who buys and sells things called? (repairman) (teacher)
(merchant)

35. Talent means special natural ability. As a sculptor, she has great talent. Is ability used correctly in this sentence? "His ability in acting has made him famous." (yes) (no)

36. Which word means "special natural ability"? (music) (art) (talent)

37. There was a big celebration when the boat was launched. Launch means to cause to slide into the water. Which means the same as launch? (wave) (set afloat)
(sink)

38. Which of these would be launched? (train) (car) (ocean liner)

39. Measurement means the size, quantity, or amount of something. The measurements of the room are 10 feet by 15 feet. Which of these would you use to find the measurement of something? (yardstick) (bottle of ink) (pair of scissors)

40. Read this sentence and fill in the blank. "We use ____ to tell how big something is." (estimating) (guessing) (measurement)

41. Which means the same as poisonous in this sentence? "The leaves of that plant are poisonous." (taste strange) (contain poison) (smell good)

42. Fill in the blank with a word that means made of wool. "The baby's cap and mittens were ____." (orlon) (nylon) (woolen)

43. Which word means "the study of the earth's surface"? (geography) (theology) (demography)

44. Choose a word that means uncertain in this sentence. "The results of the election are ____." (sure) (doubtful) (decided)

45. Which means the same as conversation in this sentence? "The conversation was not very interesting." (music) (movie) (talk)

46. Read this sentence and decide which word means throng. "The huge throng stormed the walls of the castle." (crowd) (soldier) (group)

47. Fill in the blank with a word that means full of rocks. "The fields of New England are often ____." (rocky) (fertile) (green)

48. Which word means to "leave a person, place, or thing without intending to return"? (adapt) (abandon) (revise)

49. Choose a word that means a person who buys and sells things. "Tim wants to be a diamond ____." (customer) (merchant)

50. Which means the same as launch? (set afloat) (drift) (sink)

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W

8

17
18
19
20
21
22
23

1. Magic is the practice of trying to control events by supernatural means, or appearing to do so by means of trickery. A person who practices magic is called a magician, and his task depends on the beliefs and customs of his followers.

2. We saw a magician at the carnival. A magician is a person who can use magic, or make things happen by using secret spells and charms. Which of these is done by magic? (eating dinner) (study for a test) (pull rabbits out of hat)

3. Find a word that can be used in this sentence. "The wicked person who uses magic cast a spell over the king." (magician) (brother) (businessman)

4. His task is to help his followers. A task is a duty; a job or work to be done. Which of these would be a task? (play) (job) (sleep)

5. What word can you use in place of "work" in this sentence? "He felt that this work was too hard to do alone." (tackle) (game) (task)

6. Their belief in magic was very strong. A belief is a thing believed or held to be true. What did the natives believe? (trees) (magic) (toads)

7. Find a word meaning "thing believed" and complete this sentence. "It was his belief that the boy was right." (belief) (magic) (statement)

8. It was their custom to wake up at 6 a. m. A custom is a usual action, or a long established habit of doing things. Which of these is like a custom? (unusual action) (habit)

9. Find a word that can be used in place of "habit" in this sentence. "Their habit was to have a feast at harvest time." (idea) (custom) (grant)

10. Many simple or primitive people believe in magic. The magician's duties include such things as conducting ceremonies to drive away evil spirits and communicate with the dead. These natives have made magic a religion and are very superstitious. They believe in the witch doctor's mysterious spells. They dread

the possibility of a misfortune caused by magic, and believe that their fate depends on the magician's power.

11. The witch doctor conducts ceremonies. A ceremony is a special form or set of acts to be done on special occasions. A funeral is a type of ceremony. Which of these is a ceremony? (wedding) (work) (paper)

12. Find a word that means the same as a "special act" and complete this sentence. "The Christmas special act was very beautiful." (cake) (party) (ceremony)

13. The evil witch poisoned the food. Evil is something bad or wrong, or something that does harm. What is the opposite of evil? (terrible) (good) (ugly)

14. Find a word meaning "bad" and complete this sentence. "He did many ____ things to his enemy." (evil) (good) (nice)

15. The magician calls on spirits to help with his spells. Spirit can have two meanings: spirit means the soul, but it can also mean a ghost or fairy, or any supernatural being. Which of these is a spirit? (man) (cow) (ghost)

16. Complete this sentence with the word that means ghosts. "They wanted the evil ____ to go away." (robbers) (old man) (spirits)

17. He can communicate with the spirits. To communicate means to pass information or ideas by talking or writing. Which of these means the same as communicate? (speak to) (be still)

18. Which word means "to give information by talking" in the following sentence? "The telephone helps us ____ with people." (ignore) (run away) (communicate)

19. Magic is a religion for some people. Religion is a system of faith and worship. Do these people worship magic? (yes) (no)

20. Find a word meaning "system of worship" and complete this sentence. "There are many different ____ in the world." (reliefs) (regions) (religions)

21. The people are superstitious. Superstitious means believing in superstitions - a fear of the unknown, or belief founded on ignorant fear. Which of these means the same as superstition? (fear of unknown) (knowledge)

22. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "A/an _____ person believes a black cat means bad luck." (educated) (smart) (superstitious)

23. The witch doctor's spells are mysterious. Mysterious means full of mystery and secrets that are hard to understand or explain. Which of these would be mysterious? (school books) (magic spells)

24. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "secret or full of mystery". "The _____ man walked alone in the dark." (mysterious) (friendly) (runaway)

25. They dread the witch doctor's spells. Dread means fear, especially fear of something that may or will happen. Which of these would you dread? (eating dinner) (being punished) (going out to play)

26. Find a word that means "fears" and complete this sentence. "She fears going to the dentist." (dreads) (doesn't mind) (loves)

27. The storm was a misfortune for many people. A misfortune is bad luck. What is the opposite of misfortune? (terrible) (accident) (fortune)

28. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "The accident was a great _____. " (fortune) (misfortune) (mess)

29. Their fate depends on the magic spells. Fate is what happens or will happen to a person or group. Do they think the witch doctor controls their fate? (yes) (no)

30. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "what will happen to a person." "It is his _____ to be a doctor." (trick) (dread) (fate)

31. Science and magic are related because they both rely on the laws of cause and effect. However, scientists believe only in the things they can prove are true. They can't prove that magic does all the things magicians say it will do, so it is regarded as a myth.

32. Some people say that science and magic are related. Related means connected in thought or meaning. It also means belonging to the same family. Does this mean they are alike or different? (alike) (different)

33. Which word means belonging to the same family? (different) (related)

34. We must rely on the bus to get to school. Rely means depend or trust. Does this mean we depend on the bus to come regularly? (yes) (no)

35. Find a word that means depend and complete this sentence. "Try to depend on your own ideas." (forget) (rely) (ignore)

36. Most people believe magic is a myth. A myth is a legend or story, something made up or invented. Which of these is not like a myth? (fairy tale) (story book) (true story)

37. Find a word that means a made-up story and complete this sentence. "Dragons are a (made up story)." (lizards) (myth) (very large)

38. Even though science does not accept magic, there are many people who believe in and practice a type of magic similar to that of the native witch doctors. Magicians sometimes use crystal balls to tell people what will happen in the future. Many magicians are punished when they are caught making false claims or predictions.

39. Terry and his brother are similar in looks. Similar means much the same. Are they alike or different? (alike) (different)

40. What word can you use in place of alike in this sentence? "Science and magic are alike in a few ways." (different) (similar)

41. Fortune tellers use crystal balls to tell the future. Crystal is a very transparent or clear glass. Which of these would be transparent like crystal? (mud) (clear water) (wall)

42. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "The water was as clear as ." (rocks) (crystal)

43. Many fortune tellers give false predictions to make money. False means not correct, or lying to cheat or deceive. What is the opposite of false? (true) (impossible)

44. Complete this sentence with a word meaning not correct. "He gave a answer to the question." (different) (false) (true)

45. What word can be used in this sentence that means "special acts on special occasions?" "We saw a wedding _____. " (ceremony) (cake)

46. Find a word that means "ghosts" and complete this sentence. "A witch doctor talks to ghosts of the dead." (sheets) (relatives) (spirits)

47. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "A person who uses magic is a _____. " (magician) (fake)

48. What word can you use in this sentence in place of "usual action"? "Our usual action is to eat an early dinner." (magic) (custom) (ceremony)

49. Find a word that means "afraid of the unknown" and complete this sentence. "The natives in the jungle are afraid of unknown. " (punished) (superstitious)

50. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "job". "His job is to wash the windows." (game) (task) (sport)

51. Find a word for this sentence that means "belonging to the same family". "Those two boys are _____. " (related) (friends) (enemies)

52. Find a word that means "alike" and complete this sentence. "The two girls wear alike clothes." (different) (odd) (similar)

53. What word can you use to complete this sentence? "Fairy tales are _____. " (true) (myths) (false)

54. Find a word that means "not correct" and complete this sentence. "The answer was not correct." (true) (false)

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

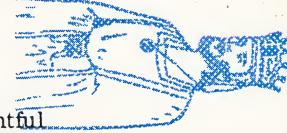
W

9

1. Jerry has a summer job as an attendant in his uncle's service station. He must serve customers quickly and courteously. He services their cars with gas and oil and is alert for any minor repairs needed so the motorist will not experience unexpected trouble.

2. An attendant is a person who waits on another to help or serve. Which word completes this sentence? "Jerry waits on _____ to help." (customers) (his uncle)

3. Which word means a person who waits on another to help? (attention) (attendant) (attended)



4. Jerry talks to customers courteously. Courteously means politely or thoughtful of others. What is the opposite of courteously? (politely) (happily) (rudely)

5. What does courteously mean in this sentence? "He asked courteously about the price." (rudely) (politely) (hurriedly)

6. Alert means watchful. Is being alert important in Jerry's job? (yes) (no)



7. What does alert mean in this sentence? "A good hunting dog is alert to every sound and movement." (thoughtless) (careful) (watchful)

8. The repairs were minor. Minor means smaller or less important. Which of these is a minor repair? (replacing a worn gasket in the faucets) (rebuilding a home torn down by a storm)

9. Which word meaning less important completes this sentence? "There was less important damage to the car." (alert) (major) (minor)

10. Unexpected means not looked for. Which of these would be unexpected? (an engine check-up every 12,000 miles) (a tire blow-out)

11. What does unexpected mean in this sentence? "They had an unexpected visitor." (watchful) (not looked for) (less important)

W

12. Frequently Jerry helps his uncle repair a car. They sometimes install new parts or make adjustments in the old ones. If a problem is too involved, they may recommend a local garage that has the equipment to handle the job. If Jerry and his uncle repair the car, they always have a discussion with the customer to make absolutely certain that he is in agreement with the cost and services.

13. Frequently means often. Which of these things would Jerry do frequently in his job? (wash car windows) (sell cars)

14. Which word means the same as "often" in this sentence? "Often Jerry lubricates a car." (Courteously) (Rarely) (Frequently)

15. Install means "put in position for use." Which of these would Jerry install? (carpet) (battery) (refrigerator)

16. What does install mean in this sentence? "He is going to install the new water pump." (take out) (order) (put in position for use)

17. Adjustment is the process of putting something in a condition to work properly. Might the driver make an adjustment on the front car seat? (yes) (no)

18. Which word means the "process of putting something in working order" in this sentence? "The (process of putting something in working order) was needed in the brakes." (adjustment) (attendant) (agreement)

19. Involved means complicated or made up of many parts. Which of these would be most nearly the opposite of involved? (entangled) (confused) (simple)

20. Which word means "complicated" in this sentence? "Replacing a headlight is not too complicated." (installed) (involved) (unexpected)

21. Recommend means to suggest favorably or speak in favor of. Jerry was recommended by his teacher. What did the teacher do? (spoke in favor of) (disliked) (disapproved of)

22. What means "suggest favorably" in this sentence? "Which garage would you _____." (service) (recommend) (lubricate)

23. Discussion means talk. They talk about the reasons for and against. Which of these things is important in their discussion with the customer? (weather) (politics) (price of repairs)

24. Which word means talk in this sentence? "Jerry's auto mechanics class will have a (talk) about a project." (discussion) (attendant) (adjustment)

25. Absolutely means positively. If they make absolutely certain the customer understands, do they have any doubts about it? (yes) (no)

26. What does absolutely mean in this sentence? "Are you absolutely sure that's what you want? (partly) (barely) (positively)

27. Agreement means an understanding reached by two or more persons or groups. What is the opposite of agreement? (disagreement) (understanding) (acceptance)

28. What word means an understanding reached by two or more people in this sentence? "The merchants reached an understanding about Sunday closing". (adjustment) (agreement) (attendant)

29. Jerry has learned to hoist a car into position to change the oil and lubricate it. He is also learning to make an automobile safety inspection. He follows a standard procedure so he will not make an error.

30. Hoist means to lift or raise. Hoist is also the name of the equipment used to raise the car. Should the car be hoisted whenever they want to work under it? (yes) (no)

31. What does hoist mean in this sentence? "He will hoist the car to replace the muffler." (lighten) (lower) (lift)

32. Inspection means an examination. They look over the car carefully to see that everything is in good working order when they make an automobile safety inspection. If Jerry thinks there is a short in the wiring, should he make an inspection? (yes) (no)

33. Inspection means which of these in this sentence? "The inspection showed nothing to be wrong." (glance) (examination) (invisible)

34. Standard means according to rules. Does this mean a standard procedure is based on a list of requirements or rules? (yes) (no)

35. Which word means "according to rules"? "He uses _____ equipment for the job." (inspection) (agreement) (standard)

36. Procedure means a method or way of doing things. Does Jerry follow a certain procedure to change a tire? (yes) (no)

37. What does procedure mean in this sentence? "What procedure do you use to grease a car?" (understanding) (method of doing things) (according to rules)

38. Error means mistake. Which of these would be an error? (He replaces a worn windshield wiper blade.) (He overlooks a dim tail light.)

39. Which word means mistake in this sentence? "He made only one mistake on his auto mechanics exam." (error) (adjustment) (errand)

40. Jerry has always liked mechanical work. His new job is a good opportunity to use the skills he has learned in his high school auto mechanics course. Without hesitation Jerry will tell you how much he likes his job. Someday he hopes to be independent and own a station of his own.

41. Mechanical means having to do with machinery. A mechanic is a worker who repairs machines. Will Jerry be a mechanic? (yes) (no)

42. Which word means "having to do with machines"? (mechanical) (clerical) (mechanic)

43. Hesitation means delay or unwillingness. Does Jerry like to talk about his job? (yes) (no)

44. What does hesitation mean in this sentence? "His hesitation was evident." (appearance) (delay) (talk)

45. Independent means not depending on others. What is the opposite of independent? (free) (attendant) (dependent)

46. What word means "not depending on others" in this sentence? "Jerry will be (not depending on others) when he owns his own station." (independent) (procedure) (hesitation)

47. Which of these describes an attendant? 1. a person who goes somewhere
2. a person who waits on others to help 3. a person who buys something
(1) (2) (3)

48. What word means "put in position for use"? (install) (adjust) (recommend)

49. What does discussion mean in this sentence? "Let's have a discussion about pollution." (delay) (understanding) (talk)

50. Agreement means which of these? (inspection) (understanding) (discussion)

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W

10

 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20

1. Underwater diving is man's way of reaching the strange and beautiful world underneath the surface of the ocean. Many courageous divers risk their lives to descend beneath the water's surface to search for crime and disaster evidence, repair ships, build bridges, and study marine life. Each of these missions is an important part of the diver's job.

2. We sat underneath a tree. Underneath means under or below. What is the opposite of underneath? (under) (hidden) (above)



3. Find a word meaning "below" and complete this sentence. "The dog sat _____ the table." (beside) (underneath) (on)

4. The soldier was courageous. Courageous means brave or full of courage. Which of these is the opposite of courageous? (afraid) (strong) (weak)

5. Which word meaning "brave" can be used to complete this sentence? "The _____ dog helped save his master." (cowardly) (courageous)



6. Divers descend to the ocean floor to study it. Descend means to go or come down from a higher place to a lower one. The opposite of descend is ascend. What does "ascend" mean? (go up) (fall) (drop)

7. Find a word that means "came down" and complete this sentence. "The balloon _____ to the ground." (ascended) (rose) (descended)

8. The diver searched for evidence of the wreck. Evidence means proof or facts. Which of these would be evidence of a wreck? (water) (smashed car) (fish)

9. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "The smile on his face was the _____ that told us he was happy." (frown) (evidence)

10. Scientists study marine life. Marine means of the sea; or produced by or found in the sea. Would this mean animals and plants that live underwater? (yes) (no)

W

11. Find a word that will complete this sentence correctly. "Whales are _____ animals." (land) (marine) (air)

12. The diver's mission was to find the treasure. A mission is one's special business or work. Is it the diver's job to search for the treasure? (yes) (no)

13. Find a word to use in place of "job" in this sentence. "He felt it was his (job) to teach well." (fun) (game) (mission)

14. There are many methods of surviving in the ocean depths. For free diving or skin diving, the diver may need only a pair of goggles or a mask to see underwater, and rubber foot fins to help him swim. For mask diving the diver uses a snorkel, or a short tube, to help him breathe underwater. Naked diving is done without any equipment except a swim suit and perhaps rubber fins.

15. Many methods of diving have been developed. A method is a way of doing something; an order or system in getting things done. Which of these also means method? (failure) (mistake) (system)

16. Which word means the same as "system" in this sentence? "Joe has found a system for cleaning his room quickly." (reason) (method) (mystery)

17. Divers study fish in the ocean depths. Depth means the deepest part of something; also the distance from the top to the bottom. Height is the opposite of depth. What does height mean? (highest) (lowest)

18. Find a word meaning "the distance to the bottom" and complete this sentence. "They measured to determine the _____ of the lake." (width) (length) (depth)

19. Sometimes divers just use goggles when they go underwater. Goggles are large, close fitting glasses that protect the eyes from dust, water, or the sun. Does the diver wear goggles so he can see better? (yes) (no)

20. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "It is a good idea to wear _____ when riding a motorcycle." (no shoes) (goggles) (a soft hat)

21. One type of diving is called naked or skin diving. Naked means bare or not covered. Does the diver use a lot of equipment in naked diving? (yes) (no)

22. Find a word that means the same as "not covered" and complete this sentence. "The trees in winter are not covered because they have no leaves." (cold) (naked) (green)

23. Independent Breathing Devices allow a free diver to go underwater without holding his breath. These are also called SCUBA or Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus. They have an automatic valve that regulates the flow of air from the oxygen tank on the diver's back. Some of these tanks have devices that purify the air more than once.

24. An Independent Breathing Device allows a diver to stay under for longer periods of time. A device is a mechanical invention or a machine used for a special purpose. A can opener is a device. Which of these is a device? (typewriter) (rain) (river)

25. Find a word meaning "mechanical invention" for this sentence. "Tony invented a _____ for washing cars." (time) (farm) (device)

26. These breathing devices have an automatic valve. Automatic means moving or acting by itself. What does the diver do to make it work? (pulls a string) (does nothing) (flips a switch)

27. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "The dishwasher is _____ and turns itself off." (automatic) (broken)

28. The air conditioner purifies the air. Purify means to make pure or clean. If you purify water, which do you do? (clean) (dirty)

29. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "They want to _____ the water in the lake." (pollute) (purify)

30. Another method of diving involves the use of a helmet and diving suit with weights. There are also many types of submarines used for underwater explorations. Some of these submarines are cigar-shaped; others look like saucers. Most of these submarines are just metal hulls with windows that carry their own air supply. They have motors so they can move independently in the water.

31. A diving suit has a helmet. A helmet is a covering to protect the head. Which of these would use a helmet? (businessman) (pilot) (student)

32. Complete this sentence with a word that means a "protective head covering." "The astronauts wear _____ in flight." (diving suits) (sweaters) (helmets)

33. Some submarines are shaped like a cigar. A cigar is a tight roll of tobacco leaves used for smoking; also anything that is made in that shape. Which of these is shaped like a cigar?



34. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "The carnival barker puffed on his _____. " (submarine) (cigar)

35. Other submarines are shaped like saucers. A saucer is a small round shallow dish with its edge curved up. How would you normally use a saucer? (to set a cup on) (to break) (to balance on your head)

36. Which word meaning "shallow dish" can be used here? "Some people believe in flying _____ from outer space." (mosquitoes) (creatures) (saucers)

37. These submarines are metal hulls. A hull is the body or frame of a ship; or the outer covering of something. Is the hull the outside of the ship or the inside? (outside) (inside)

38. Hull also means the outer covering of a seed. What meaning is best in this sentence? "The package said to remove the hulls before planting." (frame of ship) (outer covering of seed)

39. Pressure under water is greater than on land, so the dangers are greater to the diver. If the diver starts to rise to the surface too quickly, the air in his lungs expands because of the change in pressure, and if allowed to continue, will burst the air sacs in his lungs. This is a dangerous situation, and may kill the diver if he doesn't receive help immediately.

40. Air expands as it becomes warmer. Expand means to make or grow larger; to spread or open out. Contract is the opposite of expand. What does contract mean? (burst) (grow smaller) (blow up)

41. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "A balloon _____ as it fills with air." (expands) (contracts)

42. Another danger is the formation of nitrogen bubbles in the bloodstream. So, one of the most important things a diver can do is to know the dangers and take steps for the prevention of accidents or injuries while diving.

43. Nitrogen bubbles form in the bloodstream. Nitrogen is a gas that has no color, taste, or odor. It forms about 4/5 of the air. Do we breathe nitrogen all the time? (yes) (no)

44. Find a word that will complete this sentence correctly. "Plants need _____ in order to grow properly." (gasoline) (nitrogen)

45. Divers must be interested in the prevention of accidents. Prevention means preventing or keeping from happening. If you were prevented from leaving a place, you would be _____. (allowed to go ahead) (kept from going)

46. Which word means "to be kept from doing something"? (cause) (prevention) (camping)

47. Find a word meaning "below" to complete this sentence. "You can find bugs _____ rocks." (underneath) (on top of)

48. Find a word meaning "to go down" and complete this sentence. "We watched the balloon _____ from the sky." (rise) (descend)

49. Which word meaning "proof" can you use here? "Ted found _____ that a mouse had been in the cupboard." (corn) (evidence) (food)

50. Which word means the same as "job" in this sentence? "The astronauts have an important _____ in space." (star) (moon) (mission)

51. Find a word meaning "way of doing something" for this sentence. "Scientists are developing new _____ for underwater diving." (mermaids) (methods) (submarines)

52. Find a word meaning "bare" and complete this sentence. "He dangled his _____ feet in the stream." (naked) (sore) (dirty)

53. Choose a word that means acting by itself for this sentence. "My alarm clock goes off _____. " (loudly) (automatically)

54. What word can you use in this sentence? "Some submarines are shaped like a large _____. " (baseball bat) (cigar) (football)

W

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W

11

Copy
Repro
Title
123

1. Abundant means more than enough. Read this sentence and decide which means the same as abundant. "Crops were abundant this year." (bad) (very plentiful) (few)

2. Choose a word that means more than enough or very plentiful. (abundant) (enough) (too little)

3. Our school has lots of activities. Activities are things to do. Which of these is an activity many schools have? (fishing) (sailing) (band)

4. What is this activity called?
(tennis) (golf) (swimming)



5. Advise means to give advice to or inform. I advise you to wait a few days. Is advise used correctly in this sentence? "He will advise them of their benefits." (yes) (no)



6. What word means informed? (not told) (suspicious) (advised)

7. The Bensons bought some antiques at a shop. An antique is something that was made long ago. Choose an answer that will complete this sentence correctly. "Something made in _____ would be an antique." (1957) (1880) (1968)

8. Fill in this blank. "Something that was made long ago is called an _____. " (antique) (errand) (orbit)

9. Appeal means to ask earnestly or apply for help or sympathy. The tornado victims appealed for aid. Which of these means the same as appeal? (protest) (complain) (ask for help)

10. Which words mean the same as appeal in this sentence? "The best plan is to appeal for help." (ask earnestly) (not accept) (not want)

W

11. The plans were approved by the committee. Approve means to think well of or be pleased with. Which means the opposite of approved? (liked) (disapproved) (agreed to)

12. Choose a word that means "think well of". (approve) (dislike) (disapprove)

13. Artificial means made by human skill or labor, not by nature. Those flowers are artificial. Which of these is artificial? (tree) (plastic) (sky)

14. Complete this sentence. "Something that is artificial is made by man, not by _____. " (hand) (machine) (nature)

15. The assignment was to read the first 10 pages. An assignment is something that is assigned, that is, fixed or set. Is assignment used correctly in this sentence? "Try to finish your assignment." (yes) (no)

16. Choose a word that means assignment. (roll call) (something assigned) (attendance)

17. A subject is something that is thought about, discussed, or studied. Botany is one of my favorite subjects. If you heard a speech on plants, which of these would probably be one of the subjects of the speech? (new roads) (kinds of birds) (parts of a flower)

18. Read and complete this sentence. "Something thought about, discussed, or studied is a _____. " (subject) (magazine) (reason)

19. Occupied means lived in. They occupied a large apartment. Which of these do fish occupy? (hole in the ground) (mountain) (lake)

20. Occupy can also mean take up or fill. The phone booth was occupied. What means the opposite of occupy in this sentence? "We occupied the same seats at every game." (did not sit in) (sat in)

21. He refused all their requests. Refuse means to say "no" to. What means the opposite of refuse? (return) (agree to) (employ)

22. Complete the following sentence. "_____ means to say "no" to." (Refuse) (Omit) (Exchange)

23. A representative is a person appointed to act or speak for others. She was chosen to be a representative to the United Nations. Is representative used correctly in this sentence? "He is a representative to the meeting." (yes) (no)

24. Choose a word that means the same as the underlined words. "The person appointed to act or speak for others voted against the bill." (settler) (doctor) (representative)

25. The newly cut grass was fragrant. Fragrant means sweet-smelling. Which of these would most likely be fragrant? (table) (perfume) (pencil)

26. What means the same as sweet-smelling in this sentence? "The air was sweet-smelling after the rain." (fragrant) (cool) (damp)

27. Genuine means real or true. The car seats were genuine leather. What is the opposite of genuine? (honest) (actual) (false)

28. What means real or true in this sentence? "That is a real antique." (unreal) (not true) (genuine)

29. The orchard was irrigated to produce more. Irrigate means to supply land with water. Which of these needs irrigation most? (dry desert) (damp valley)

30. Why would a farmer irrigate his land? "Because the land is too ____." (cold) (dry) (wet)

31. Lack means to be without something, not to have any. He lacks the money to pay all his debts. Which of these would an orphan lack? (a country) (parents) (children)

32. Which word means "be without something" in this sentence? (She may be without some of the books she needs for her report.) (lack) (have) (get)

33. Many birds migrate north in the spring. Migrate means to move from one place to another. Is migrate used correctly in this sentence? "Some workers migrate to harvest the crops." (yes) (no)

34. Which word means migrate in this sentence? "Many wild geese migrate to Canada in the summer." (stay in one place) (move from one place to another)

35. A definition is a statement that explains the nature of a thing or makes clear the meaning of a word. The definition of quick is fast. What is the definition of absent? (not present) (here) (present)

36. Fill in this blank. "A definition explains the nature of a thing or makes clear the ____ of a word." (spelling) (origin) (meaning)

37. Jane has lots of enthusiasm for her new hobby. Enthusiasm means eager interest. What is the opposite of enthusiasm? (no interest) (very interested)

38. Choose the word or words that mean the same as enthusiasm in this sentence. "Peter doesn't have much enthusiasm for the project." (talent) (dislike) (eager interest)

39. Numerous means very many. They have numerous friends in that part of town. Which of these would be numerous? (1 penny) (100 pennies) (3 pennies)

40. What means the opposite of numerous in this sentence? "There are numerous reasons." (not very much) (lots of) (not very many)

41. Fill in this blank with a word that means very plentiful. "We have an _____ water supply." (extreme) (unusual) (abundant)

42. Choose the word that means informed. (advised) (afraid) (not told)

43. Which means the same as appeal in this sentence? "People can appeal to the Red Cross for help." (not apply) (apply) (not ask)

44. Which of these is artificial? (vinyl) (leather) (wood)

45. What was the subject of the speech in the following sentence? "Last night in the gym, he gave a speech on fossils." (night) (fossils) (gym)

46. Fill in this blank. "To say "no" to means to _____. " (refuse) (agree) (consent)

47. Which of these means the same as sweet-smelling? (pretty) (yellow) (fragrant)

48. Choose a word that means to supply land with water in the following sentence. "The field had to be _____ because there was so little rain." (dried out) (irrigated) (drained)

49. Which word means to move from one place to another? (migrate) (stay) (eat insects)

50. Which means the same as enthusiasm in the following sentence? "Everyone in the band is full of enthusiasm." (lack of interest) (boredom) (eager interest)

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert series

W

12

1. Ancient Civilization is the way of life that existed in the area of the Mediterranean Sea until about 2,000 years ago. It includes the civilizations developed by the Assyrians, Egyptians, Hebrews, Persians and many others. The Greek and Roman cultures are also considered part of the ancient civilization. The Egyptians developed one of the earliest civilized societies and maintained their power for nearly 3,000 years, longer than any other ancient civilization. The Persians, the Greeks and the Romans also developed powerful empires.



2. Civilization means the ways of living of a race or nation; having laws and customs to live by. The Egyptians developed one of the earliest civilizations. Which of these was also an early civilization? (Greeks) (Stone Age Man)

3. Which of these is the best definition for civilization? (being savage) (killing people) (having laws)

4. The Greek civilization has existed for many thousands of years. To exist means to be, to live. Have Greeks been living that long? (yes) (no)

5. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "Do you think that fairies are real?" (are dead) (exit) (exist)



6. Greeks and Romans had highly developed cultures. Culture means the customs and arts of a people or nation; also, their training or education. Which would you find in a cultured nation? (stupid people) (educated people) (monkeys)

7. Find a word to fill the blank in this sentence. "Painting is a part of the of the American Indian." (curiosity) (way) (culture)

8. It took centuries for man to become civilized. Civilize means to change from savagery and ignorance to knowledge and customs. Which of these would have been civilized? (Egyptians) (giraffes) (cave men)

W

9. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "to change from ignorance to knowledge". "It took many years for the Greeks to become changed." (savage) (free) (civilized)

W

10. The Greeks, Romans and Egyptians were all powerful societies. A society is a group of people or the people of any particular time or place, usually joined together for a common purpose or interest. Which of these is a society? (one man living alone) (group of trees) (people in a city)

11. Which word means "a group joined together for a common purpose"? (society) (game) (army)

12. An empire is a group of nations or states ruled by one ruler or government, sometimes an emperor. The Roman empire was very powerful. Which is true about the Roman empire? (very small with few people) (very large with many people)

13. Which word fits this definition? "An _____ is a group of nations or states ruled by an emperor." (emperor) (empire) (civilized)

14. These empires made great contributions to modern society. Democracy began in ancient Greece. The science of medicine began in ancient times. The Egyptians made important medical discoveries about the human body. Greek physicians discovered the importance of observation in treating illness. The Babylonians were great astronomers and were also interested in mathematics. These technical accomplishments came from people who believed that an enemy's curse caused their illnesses!

15. Contribution means to help or bring about, to contribute to something. They made important contributions to medicine. Which of these means the same as contribution? (giving something to) (taking something away)

16. Which word is best to use in this sentence? "Jim's story was his _____ to the school paper." (society) (contribution) (science)

17. Democracy began in ancient Greece. A democracy is a government that is run by the people who live under it; usually the officials are elected by the people. Which of these takes place in a democracy? (new king chosen by old king) (government officials elected by people)

18. What kind of government does the United States have? (monarchy) (democracy) (primitive one)

19. The Egyptians made important medical discoveries. Medical is having to do with healing or with the science of medicine. Does medical refer to something a doctor would do? (yes) (no)

20. Find a word meaning "having to do with medicine" for this sentence. "Joe has decided to go to _____ school." (high) (mechanics) (medical)

21. Greek physicians studied many diseases. A physician is a doctor of medicine. Which of these would a physician help? (well person) (sick person) (monkeys)

22. Which word can you use in this sentence? "Joe wants to be a doctor of medicine." (physician) (scientist)

23. The doctor recorded his observations about the sick boy. Observation means to observe: the act of seeing or examining closely. Which of these means the opposite of observe? (to ignore) (to see)

24. Find a word to take the place of examinations. "Their examinations about the stars were very important." (ideas) (observations)

25. An astronomer is a person who studies astronomy: that is, the sun, moon, planets, and other objects in the sky. Which of these does he study? (fish) (stars) (trees)

26. Which word can you use in this sentence? "The two _____ discovered a new star." (astronomers) (teachers) (Greeks)

27. John has decided to study mathematics. Mathematics is the study of numbers, measurements and space. Which of these is a part of mathematics? (history) (English) (arithmetic)

28. Which word best fits this definition? " _____ is the study of numbers, measurements and space." (Astronomy) (Mathematics) (Biology)

29. Technical means of or having to do with a mechanical or industrial art, or science. Building a car requires technical knowledge. What does this statement mean? (must know how to build cars) (doesn't need to know about cars).

30. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "having to do with art or science". "Jim wants to develop _____ skill as a mechanic." (knowledge) (medical) (technical)

31. Accomplishment means having accomplished or done something with knowledge and skill. Which of these is the opposite of accomplishment? (failure) (success)

32. Find a word that will complete this sentence. "Their _____ have been very important." (failures) (accomplishments)

33. They believed that their enemies could put a curse on them. To curse is to bring evil or harm to something or someone. Bless is the opposite of curse. What does bless mean? (bring harm to) (bring good to)

34. Which word is best for this sentence? "The evil magician put a _____ on the tribe." (blessing) (curse) (sickness)

35. Besides their medical and scientific conquests, the ancient people gave us artistic accomplishments. From this period of time came the first great philosophers. The development of a simple alphabet made it possible to record the literature of these societies. Many great stories and songs were composed during this time.

36. There were many military conquests. A conquest is the act of conquering: overcoming by force, to get the better of. Which of these means the same as conquest? (to win) (to lose)

37. Find a word that can be used in this sentence. "Scientists work for the _____ of disease." (spread) (conquest)

38. There were many Greek philosophers. A philosopher is a person who studies philosophy; a lover of wisdom, who studies the truth of all real knowledge. What does a philosopher do? (sleeps all the time) (reads and studies) (digs ditches)

39. Which word is best for this sentence? "The _____ study and read to gain knowledge and wisdom." (conquerors) (warriors) (philosophers)

40. Our English class is reading some Greek literature. Literature is all of the great writings, books and articles, of a particular period or country, especially those showing beauty of style or thought. Which of these would be

considered to be great literature? (writings of Greek philosopher) (1st grade storybook)

41. Which word meaning "writing" can be used to complete this sentence?
"Tom enjoys his _____ class." (spelling) (math) (literature)

42. Many stories have been composed about the Greeks. Compose means to make up or put together. Which means the opposite of compose? (combine) (take apart) (construct)

43. "Jerry made up a new song for his band." What did Jerry do? (composed) (copied)

44. Which word fits this definition? " _____ is the way of living of a race or nation, having laws and customs to live by." (Mathematics) (Greece) (Civilization)

45. What word will fit in the blank in this sentence? "A _____ nation has highly developed training or education for citizens." (cultured) (stupid)

46. What does "civilize" mean? 1. change from ignorance to knowledge
2. live in caves 3. never go to school (1) (2) (3)

47. Which definition is better for "society"? (men living apart) (a group joined together)

48. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "country ruled by an emperor".
"The Roman _____ was very large and powerful." (city) (Empire) (palace)

49. Which is the best definition for "democracy"? (ruled by king) (ruled by the people) (ruled by emperor)

50. Which word fits this definition? " _____ means having to do with medicine or healing." (Method) (Conquest) (Medical)

51. Complete this statement. "People who study the stars are called _____. "
(astronomers) (philosophers) (astronomy)

52. Which word means "having to do with art or science"? (a little) (don't need)
(technical)

53. Complete this statement. "A is a person who likes and studies knowledge
and wisdom." (philosopher) (composer) (astronomer)

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert series

W

13

1. In the Middle Ages people had many absurd ideas about medicine. Absurd means plainly not true. Were their ideas about medicine correct? (yes) (no)

2. Read this sentence, then decide what absurd means. "Now we know their explanations of some diseases were absurd." (correct) (scientific) (plainly not true)

3. Deaths due to plagues and disease seemed endless because doctors had no defense against them. Endless means having no end, going on forever. From the sentence, how many deaths would you say there were? (few) (many) (none)

4. Which word meaning "having no end" should go in the blank? "When you're ill, the day seems (having no end)." (endless) (absurd) (unhappy)

5. During this time many people made complaints about doctors studying bodies. Complaint means finding fault or complaining. Did these people like or dislike doctors to study bodies? (like) (dislike)

6. What does complaint mean? (having no end) (finding fault) (plainly not true)

7. The doctors were criticized for their experiments. Criticize means disapprove or find fault with. What is the opposite of criticize? (approve) (find fault) (dislike)

8. Which word means the same as disapprove? (complaint) (absurd) (criticize)

9. People should not condemn the experiments until they learn the facts. Condemn means express strong disapproval of. Which word expresses the strongest disapproval? (condemn) (criticize) (blame)

10. What does condemn mean? (plainly not true) (having no end) (express strong disapproval of)



W

11. Many capable men have studied medicine. Capable means having fitness or ability; competent. How would you describe a capable teacher? (has ability) (incapable) (inexperienced)

12. Which word means the same as "has ability"? (absurd) (criticize) (capable)

13. Extensive research is being done on heart transplants. Extensive means wide or far-reaching, affecting many things. Is extensive used properly in the sentence? (yes) (no)

14. What does extensive mean in this sentence? "Damage to the town was extensive". (not true) (endless) (wide-spread)

15. The public's indifference changed when a heart transplant was successful. Indifference means lack of interest. What is the opposite of indifference? (interest) (unconcern) (disregard)

16. Which word means lack of interest? (anxiety) (indifference) (complaint)

17. Other recent medical advances have interested the public. Recent means done or made not long ago. Which discovery would be recent? (1800) (1968) (1644)

18. What word means done or made not long ago? (extensive) (capable) (recent)

19. Periods of public interest are sometimes brief. Brief means lasting only a short time. What is the opposite of brief? (lengthy) (short) (little)

20. What does brief mean in this sentence? "Make your report brief". (long) (short) (lengthy)

21. Doctors attend conferences to keep informed about the new advances. A conference is a meeting of interested persons to discuss a particular subject. Might a conference about heart transplants be held? (yes) (no)

22. What word means "a meeting of interested persons to discuss a particular subject"? (indifference) (conference) (complaint)

23. A doctor's work is scientific. Scientific means having to do with science. Must the doctor have scientific knowledge of the human body? (yes) (no)

24. Which word means having to do with science? (extensive) (capable) (scientific)

25. A doctor must be intensely interested in helping people. Intensely means extremely or exceedingly. How could we describe the doctor's interest? (weak) (strong)

26. What does intensely mean in this sentence? "She was intensely angry about the matter." (slightly) (extremely) (barely)

27. A typical doctor works long hours. Typical means representative, being a type. Is a typical doctor representative of the profession? (yes) (no)

28. Which word means representative? (extensive) (typical) (capable)

29. Sometimes the doctor receives an urgent call at night. Urgent means important, demanding immediate action. Which would be urgent? (pleasure trip) (emergency call)

30. Which word means important, demanding immediate attention? (typical) (urgent) (capable)

31. Doctors must depend on their judgment and skill to identify and treat diseases. Judgment is the ability to form sound opinions. Must doctors have good judgment? (yes) (no)

32. What word means "ability to form sound opinions"? (judgment) (indifference) (conference)

33. After examining the patient, the doctor comes to a conclusion about what treatment is needed. In this sentence conclusion means opinion reached by reasoning. At the conclusion of the visit, the doctor prescribes treatment. Conclusion now means end. What is the opposite of the second meaning of conclusion? (finish) (lost) (beginning)

34. What does conclusion mean in this sentence? "What conclusion did he draw from the experiment?" (opinion reached by reasoning) (end)

35. It is essential that the patient follow the doctor's orders. Essential means necessary or very important. Which quality is essential for a doctor? (good handwriting) (good judgment)

36. Which word means necessary? (urgent) (essential) (endless)

37. A mother feels anxiety when her child is ill. Anxiety is a troubled, worried or uneasy feeling. Which word completes the sentence? "An event you _____ would cause anxiety." (enjoy) (look forward to) (dread)

38. Which word means "a worried or uneasy feeling"? (capable) (anxiety) (complaint)

39. A mother is relieved when the child is better. Relieve means make less or make easier. Does the mother feel less worried when the child is better?
(yes) (no)

40. What does relieve mean in this sentence? "Aspirin will relieve a headache."
(grow) (increase) (make less)

41. Read this sentence, then decide which word means representative. "That is a representative book on medical history." (urgent) (typical) (endless)

42. What does capable mean? (lack of interest) (without end) (has ability)

43. What does complaint mean in this sentence? "They made a complaint about the dog's barking." (finding fault) (plainly not true) (lack of interest)

44. What word means the same as the underlined words? "We read about it in a (done or made not long ago) magazine." (urgent) (typical) (recent)

45. What word means far-reaching? (brief) (extensive) (capable)

46. What word means the same as the underlined words? "Use your own ability to form sound opinion." (conclusion) (indifference) (judgment)

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W₁₄

1. Type is a solid rectangular block, usually made of metal. Rectangular means shaped like a rectangle, a four-sided figure with four right angles. Would a square be rectangular? (yes) (no)



2. Complete this definition of rectangular. "Something that is rectangular has _____ sides and _____ right angles." (4, 2) (2, 4) (4, 4)

3. The rectangular block has raised letters or symbols on its upper surface.

4. The term "type" also means the impression produced by these blocks, such as newspaper type or magazine type. An impression is something made by pressure, such as a mark, stamp, or print. Which of these do you think is used on the block to make the impressions? (water) (ink) (heat)



5. Which word means a mark, stamp, or print made by pressure? (impression) (outpost) (footstep)

6. Type is used in letterpress printing, where it is assembled into groups. These groups are locked up in a steel frame and fitted into the press. Assemble means to put together. Why is type assembled into groups, instead of being left as individual letters? (to keep track of it) (to make words)



7. Which means the same as assemble? (separated) (put together) (divided)

8. The individual letters are sometimes cast, or molded, separately. Individual means a single thing. Which of these is an individual thing? (one) (twenty) (two)

9. If you put several individual things together, what do you have? (one single thing) (separate thing) (group)

10. Type may be classified according to size. The usual distinction is between big letters and small ones. Distinction means difference. Fill in the blanks in this sentence. "The distinction in type is between _____ and _____ letters." (good, bad) (large, little) (fancy, plain)

W

11. Which word means the same as distinction? (difference) (sameness) (likeness)

12. The small sizes of type are used for the body or text, and the larger ones for headlines or display. Display in this sense means an exhibiting or showing of something, as in newspaper or magazine advertising. Why is larger type probably used for headlines or display? (required by law) (harder to see) (easier to see)

13. Which means the opposite of display? (exhibit) (show) (hide)

14. Printers' measurements are based on the point system. 12-point type, for example, indicates that the type measures 1/6 inch. Indicates means shows or makes known. What does the point system indicate? (style) (size) (color)

15. Is "indicate" used correctly in this sentence? "The purpose of the printing indicates what kind of type should be used." (yes) (no)

16. Typefaces that have a similar design, but are not exactly alike, are generally grouped into families. Each family has a name and the members of that family resemble each other. Resemble means to be alike. Now complete this sentence. "Families of type resemble each other in _____. " (weight) (design) (height)

17. Choose a word that means resembled. (were not similar) (were unlike) (were alike)

18. Besides families, type can be classified into six groups: roman, gothic, script, text, italic, and contemporary. Each of these styles of type has individual characteristics. A characteristic is a special quality or feature a thing or person has. Why do you think different styles of type have different characteristics? (so all will be alike) (to provide variety)

19. What is a special quality or feature called? (characteristic) (reason) (fault)

20. Sometimes at the end of a book a paragraph is published that gives information on the kind of type used. Publish means to prepare and offer for sale or distribution, such as a book or newspaper. Which of these is published? (house) (magazine) (stove)

21. Complete this sentence with a word that means prepared and offered for sale. "The author had a new book _____ last month." (written) (sold) (published)

22. Modern type is based on Roman letters, which come from inscriptions. An inscription is something that is written, engraved, or marked. Is inscription used correctly in this sentence? "The building had an inscription on its cornerstone. (yes) (no)

23. What word means something that is written, engraved, or marked? (action) (inscription) (example)

24. These inscriptions were carved in capital letters on the monuments of ancient Rome. A monument is something set up to keep a person or an event from being forgotten. Which of these people would be most likely to have a monument made to him? (king) (criminal) (peasant)

25. Which of these would be a monument? (truck) (airplane) (statue)

26. The small letters of the Roman alphabet were based on the way the best Italian writers of the Middle Ages wrote.

27. Italics are slanting letters that are used to show emphasis. Emphasis means special force or importance. Which of these words uses italics to show emphasis? *letter* *show* *slanting*

28. Which means special force or importance? (responses) (emphasis) (results)

29. A type style makes an impression on the reader. Several type styles create a feeling of formality, while others are more informal. Informal means familiar or not stiff. Is informal used correctly in this sentence? "A comic strip uses informal type." (yes) (no)

30. Which means the opposite of informal? (formal) (not stiff) (familiar)

31. For each purpose, the appropriate style of type is chosen. Appropriate means suitable. Now fill in this blank. "It is not appropriate to keep a wild animal in ____." (town) (a zoo) (the country)

32. Which word means suitable? (earliest) (worst) (appropriate)

33. The size of type influences the way the page looks and helps the reader decide whether he will read the page. Influence means to have power over. Which of these does the size of the type influence? (amendment) (appearance) (absorption)

34. Complete this sentence with a word that means has power over. "The purpose of the type (has power over) the size that is chosen." (ignores) (explains) (influences)

35. Most printers offer many different kinds of type faces. But even so, they carry only a small portion of the many thousands of type faces available. Portion means a part. Read this sentence and answer it. "If a printer has a portion of an order done, is it all finished?" (yes) (no)

36. Which means the same as portion? (part) (all) (entire)

37. The printer sets type, or assembles it, in words and lines. Machines such as the Linotype and Monotype set the metal type for most printing today. These machines are usually operated by hand. But some newspaper publishers now use computers to do the work.

38. In another modern method of typesetting, a machine makes negatives of type on photographic film, like the negative a camera makes. The negative is then transferred to a metal printing plate. Photographic means used in or produced by photography. Which meaning of photographic does this sentence illustrate? "This store sells photographic supplies." (used in photography) (produced by photography)

39. Which word means used in or produced by photography? (written) (photographic) (diary)

40. Type is set by hand for much advertising and other material that cannot be set by machine. Advertising means announcing or calling attention to. Where would you most likely find printed advertising today? (movies) (TV) (magazine)

41. Why would a store use advertising? (sell more) (stop people from buying)

42. The typesetter must have a capacity for his job. Capacity means ability to learn or do. Which capacity do you think the typesetter would need most? (artistic) (good spelling) (drive a car well)

43. Which word means the ability to learn or do? (land) (hour) (capacity)

44. What is something that is four-sided with four right angles? (rectangular) (circular) (oval)

45. Now fill in this blank with a word that means to put together. "It is hard work to _____ all the type for a long book." (print) (remove) (assemble)

46. Which means the same as distinction? (difference) (project) (type)

47. Choose a word that means shows or makes known. "The point system is used to _____ the size of the type." (review) (indicate) (hide)

48. What is a special quality or feature a person or thing has? (place) (region) (characteristic)

49. Which means prepared and offered for sale? (illustrated) (published) (given away)

50. Fill in this blank with a word that means something set up to keep a person or an event from being forgotten. "A _____ to the founder of the town was set up." (monument) (trust fund)

W

Practice Folder

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W

15

17
18
19
20
21
22
23

1. Geology is the study of the earth. The word geology comes from the Greek words "ge" (meaning earth) and "logos" (meaning study). Geology is becoming more and more important as a profession. It is a job that requires much patience because accuracy is very important. There are two major divisions of geology. Physical geology is the study of the composition of the earth and the forces that shape it. Historical geology is the study of the earth's origin and history. Many times, however, the two fields are studied together.

2. Geology is an important profession. A profession is a job or occupation that requires an education. Which of these is involved in a profession? (child) (ditchdigger) (lawyer)



3. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "My brother wants to study medicine for his _____. " (profession) (geology) (professor)

4. A geologist must have a lot of patience. Patience means calm; a willingness to put up with waiting or long hard work without complaining. Which of these has patience? (complaining child)(cat waiting for a mouse)



5. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "willingness to wait." "Our cat has much ____ when she waits for a mouse." (impatience) (patience) (fur)

6. Arithmetic requires accuracy. Accuracy means exactness or correctness. What is the opposite of accuracy? (carelessness) (rightness) (correctness)

7. Find a word to use instead of "correctness" in this sentence. "Jane works quickly and with correctness." (carelessness) (impatience) (accuracy)

8. There are two major divisions of geology. Major means larger or greater. Minor is the opposite of major. What does minor mean? (bigger) (smaller) (better)

9. Which word fits this definition? "____ means larger or greater." (Major) (Tiny) (Minor)

W

10. Physical geology is one part of the science of geology. Physical means according to the natural earth laws and features. Physical can also refer to the human body. Which of these would a geologist study? (sky) (people) (mountain)

11. Complete this sentence with a word having to do with the body. "John and Brian liked their _____ education class." (geology) (physical) (earth)

12. Geologists study the composition of the earth. Composition means the make-up of something; what is in it. What is the geologist interested in? (rocks and soil) (buildings and people) (sky and stars)

13. Find a word to take the place of "make-up" in this sentence. "The make-up of the earth includes minerals and rocks, soil and water." (major) (composition) (effect)

14. Many people study historical geology. Historical means of or having to do with history, or the known past. Complete this statement. "History is ____." (something someone made up) (something we know happened)

15. Fill in the blank with the correct word. "There is a section of ____ novels at the library." (geological) (historical) (professional)

16. They try to learn about the earth's origin. Origin means beginning or starting point. Which means the opposite of origin? (end) (start) (coming)

17. Find a word that will take the place of the underlined word in this statement. "We will study about the beginning of man in science class." (finish) (completion) (origin)

18. Geologists are men who study geology. Some geologists study different types of rocks and how the foundations of the earth were formed. They learn to recognize the various types of rock and how and where it was formed. Sometimes a geologist finds an immense deposit of marble or granite. When this happens, the area is turned into a quarry. They cut the rock out in large chunks to be used for building and roadmaking.

19. They always build the foundation of a house first. The foundation is the base, the part on which everything else depends or rests. Complete this statement. "Foundation is ____ everything." (underneath) (on top of)

"Foundation is _____ everything." (underneath) (on top of)

20. Find a word that will complete this statement. "A geologist is interested in the _____ of the earth." (heavens) (cities) (foundations)

21. The ocean is immense. Immense means very large, huge or vast. What is the opposite of immense? (great) (tiny) (vast)

22. Complete this sentence. "If something is very large or huge, it is _____. " (immense) (tiny) (small)

23. There was a rich deposit of gold in the cave. A deposit is material that is put down or left lying, either placed or left by natural means. Which means the opposite of deposit? (put down) (pick up) (place)

24. Find a word to use in place of "leave". "He told me to leave the packages on the table." (pick up) (forget) (deposit)

25. They use granite for buildings. Granite is a very hard rock, usually gray in color. Where is granite found? (air) (ground) (factory)

26. Complete this sentence. "Our new school building is made of _____. " (granité) (sand) (wood)

27. A quarry is a place where stone is cut, dug or blasted out. There is a marble quarry near our house. What is the stone used for? (roads) (building) (both)

28. Which word fits this definition? "A _____ is a place where stone is cut, dug or blasted out." (quarry) (quarrel) (deposit)

29. They cut out great chunks of rock. A chunk is a large or thick and solid piece or lump of something. Which of these is a chunk? (piece of paper) (block of wood) (pool of water)

30. Find a word to fill this blank. "Marty was hungry and wanted a large ____ of cake." (sliver) (chunk)

31. Petroleum geologists specialize in oil exploration. They search for oil deposits in cavities under the ground and under the ocean floor. Along with the

oil, they often discover natural gas which is used as fuel. Geologists also contribute to the mining industry because they often discover diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious gems.

32. Petroleum is an oily, dark colored liquid found in the ground. Gasoline, kerosene, and paraffin are made from petroleum. Do some geologists look for petroleum? (yes) (no)

33. Which word completes this definition? " _____ is an oily substance that is used for gasoline and kerosene." (Granite) (Quarry) (Petroleum)

34. Oil exploration is an important business. Exploration means examining or going over carefully, traveling for the purpose of discovery. What would you do on an exploration? (search carefully) (hide) (sit in the house)

35. Which word can you use in this sentence in place of "going over carefully"? "The going over carefully of the cave was fun for the boys." (discovery) (exploration) (lake)

36. Sometimes you can find oil in large cavities under the ground. A cavity is a hole or hollow place. Which of these is the same as a cavity? (rock wall) (pasture) (cavern)

37. Complete this statement. "When John didn't take care of his teeth, the dentist found a _____. " (cavity) (molar) (filling)

38. You use fuel to make your car engine run. Fuel is anything that can be burned to make a useful fire. Which of these is a fuel? (stone) (gasoline) (soil)

39. Find a word meaning "anything that can be burned." (air) (time) (fuel)

40. Geologists contribute many things to industry. Contribute means give help or money. Which means the opposite of contribute? (take away) (donate) (allow)

41. Complete this definition. " _____ means to give money or help." (Remove) (Ignore) (Contribute)

42. The mining business is very large in the western states. Mining means

working a mine for valuable rocks or minerals. Which of these comes from a mine? (water) (coal) (animal fur)

43. Which word fits this definition? "A _____ is an occupation or job that requires an education. (profession) (jockey) (brick layer)

44. Find the word that goes with this definition. " _____ means according to natural earth laws and features." (Mental) (Major) (Physical)

45. Find a word that means "of or having to do with history". "The museum has some rocks that have a great _____ background." (legendary) (historical) (popular)

46. Complete this definition. " _____ means the base; the part on which everything else rests or depends." (Heaven) (Cavity) (Foundation)

47. Find a word meaning "material put down or left lying." (deposit) (remains) (natural)

48. Which word fits this definition? "A _____ is a place where stone or rock is cut or blasted out." (road) (building) (quarry)

49. Fill in the blank with a word meaning "thick pieces or lumps." "He hammered on the rock and great _____ broke off." (grains) (chunks) (pebbles)

50. Complete this statement. "Our car uses gasoline, which is a type of _____. " (fuel) (deposit) (rock)

W

VOCABULARY

belief evolution brief
invade education alert

series

W
16

1. Disease is one of man's greatest enemies. Each day, millions of people become ill from the hundreds of different types of diseases. Many people never recover and are invalids for the rest of their lives. Some diseases even cause death. Scientists and doctors are studying to learn more about diseases in order to control and cure them. They know that you can be exposed to a disease just by contact with another person.

2. Sometimes it takes a long time to recover from an illness. Recover means to get back, or get well; return to a normal condition. What is the opposite of recover? (win) (return) (lose)

17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28



3. Which word can be used in place of "get well" in this sentence? "John hoped that he would get well from his cold soon." (recover) (lose) (run away)

4. Many people have become invalids because of their diseases. An invalid is a sick, weak person. Is an invalid healthy? (yes) (no)



5. Which word fits this definition? "An _____ is a person who is sick and weak." (inventor) (invalid) (nurse)

6. It is easy to be exposed to a cold. Expose means to leave without protection, leave open or uncovered. What is the opposite of expose? (leave open) (forget) (protect)

7. Complete this definition with the correct word. "To _____ is to leave open or uncovered, without protection." (expose) (cover) (explode)

8. You can catch a cold by contact with another person. Contact means coming close together, into direct touch with someone or something. What is the opposite of contact? (together) (separate) (closeness)

9. Complete this sentence with the correct word. "There was a bump as the plane came in _____ with the ground." (away) (past) (contact)

W

10. They have found that some diseases are caused by germs. Further research has shown that there are many types of germs, all invisible to the naked eye. Bacteria and viruses are two types of germs. Bacteria are one-celled plants that are so small they can't be seen without a microscope. A virus is even smaller than the bacteria. Some bacteria cause disease, but many are helpful to man. However, viruses are all infectious, that is, they spread easily, and they can cause disease in most living things.

11. The scientist works on his research tirelessly. Research means a careful hunting for facts or truth; an investigation. If you were doing some research, what would you do? (look for answer) (forget the question) (lose the papers)

12. Find a word to fill the blank in this sentence. "The scientist carries on his _____ in a laboratory." (cooking) (research) (sleeping)

13. Most germs are invisible without a microscope. Invisible means not visible or not capable of being seen. Which of these is invisible? (tree) (dog) (wind)

14. Which word fits this statement? "If you cannot see something, it is _____. " (invisible) (obvious) (big)

15. One type of germ is called bacteria. Bacteria are tiny, simple plants. Certain bacteria cause diseases like pneumonia. Bacteria belongs to which of these groups? (animal) (plant) (mineral)

16. Complete this statement. "Bacteria is most like _____. " (a bird) (a mouse) (a rosebush)

17. Another type of germ is called a virus. A virus is a substance that causes infectious diseases. Scientists are not certain whether all viruses are living things. Which of these is the smaller? (virus) (bacteria)

18. Complete this statement. "The doctor said John's illness was caused by a _____. " (research) (sneeze) (virus)

19. A cell is the very small unit of protoplasm or living matter surrounded by a wall, called a membrane. All living things are made up of cells. Which of these would not have cells? (tree) (metal box) (person)

20. Find a word to complete this sentence. "Bacteria are made up of one _____ of living matter." (cup) (type) (cell)

21. Germs can enter the body in many ways. Some enter through the mouth, nose, and eyes, and live in these warm, moist areas. Others enter through an injury that has not been properly treated. Science has made many advances in discovering cures for diseases. Scientists have also found that fatigue lowers your resistance to disease germs. They have developed remarkable drugs to aid in the treatment of invading disease germs, and a vaccination will now prevent altogether a disease that once could have been fatal.

22. The ground was moist after the dew fell. Moist means damp or slightly wet. Which is the opposite of moist? (dry) (hot) (cool)

23. Which word will take the place of "damp"? "Germs develop quickly in warm damp areas." (dry) (sandy) (moist)

24. A broken arm is an injury. Injure or injury means to harm, hurt or damage. Would an injury be painful? (yes) (no)

25. Which word will fill the blank? "The _____ he received in the accident will heal quickly." (doctor) (injury) (car)

26. Modern medicine has made many advances. Advance means to make progress or to move forward. Retreat is the opposite of advance. What does retreat mean? (move ahead) (fly) (go back)

27. Complete this definition. "To go or move forward is to _____. " (advance) (stop) (retreat)

28. Fatigue makes it easier for a person to get sick. Fatigue means weariness or to make weary or tired. Which of these is the opposite of fatigue? (tired) (rest) (exhaust)

29. Which word means "tired"? (fatigued) (fresh) (rested)

30. Resistance is the act of resisting or going against. If your resistance to illness is low, you are more likely to get sick. Which of these means the same as resistance? (catching) (respecting) (keeping from)

31. Which word fits this definition? " means going against or attempting to keep from getting or doing something." (Advance) (Resistance) (Accept)

32. Doctors can do remarkable things for a sick patient. Remarkable means unusual or worthy of notice. Which of these is the opposite of remarkable? (important) (outstanding) (ordinary)

33. Complete this statement. "The boy has learned some _____ things at school." (remarkable) (ordinary)

34. Sometimes doctors prescribe drugs. A drug is a substance (other than food) that, when taken into the body, causes a change in the body's function. Do doctors prescribe drugs? (yes) (no)

35. When a drug is prescribed by a doctor, to help the body fight infection, it is a medicine. If the drug causes a harmful change, it is a poison. Which meaning is best for this sentence? "The witch put drug in the apple for Snow White." (medicine) (poison)

36. The doctor is trying a new treatment for my cold. Treatment means to deal with, to relieve or cure; it can also mean the act or process of treating. Which of these would you do if you were treating a disease? (pay attention to) (forget) (ignore)

37. Complete this sentence with a word meaning "process of dealing with". "Animals should receive good _____. " (resistance) (treatment) (spankings)

38. When germs invade your body you get sick. Invade means attack or enter with force. Which means opposite of invade? (advance) (over run) (retreat)

39. Which word will take the place of "attack"? "The Indians plan to attack the fort." (withdraw from) (invade) (ride around)

40. Smallpox can be prevented by vaccination. A vaccination is a shot or inoculation with a preparation of weakened disease germs to prevent the real disease. Who would give a vaccination? (doctor) (bricklayer) (teacher)

41. Complete this statement. "Joey got a _____ so he wouldn't get polio." (disease) (injury) (vaccination)

42. Many diseases can be fatal. Fatal means causing death. What means the opposite of fatal? (life-giving) (mean) (deadly)

43. Find a word to complete this statement. "Many _____ accidents are caused by careless drivers." (faultless) (fatal) (illegal)

44. What word means "small unit of living matter"? (cells) (minutes) (hairs)

45. Fill in this blank with the proper word. "I have to get a smallpox _____ before I get to Mexico." (resistance) (doctor) (vaccination)

46. Complete this sentence. "Germs are so tiny, they are _____ without a microscope." (obvious) (invisible) (exposed)

47. Which word will complete this statement? "A vaccination will build up your _____ to disease." (resistance) (illness) (ability)

48. Which word best completes this sentence? "My grandmother has been an _____ since she broke her hip." (very well) (active) (invalid)

49. Which word fits this definition? "_____ means the same as careful hunting or investigating." (Lost) (Research) (Injury)

50. Complete this statement. "Doctors prescribe _____ to help recover from illness." (drugs) (fruit juice) (poison)

W